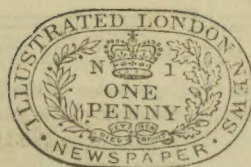


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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE



THE CHERBOURG FETES.—THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THE NEEDLES—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 157.)

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

PEOPLE on the English side of the Border are sometimes accused of knowing and caring very little about what occurs to the north of the Tweed, except only when the 12th of August approaches, and then, indeed, sportsmen and tourists are accurately informed about the state of the Highland population, consisting, as that does, more in deer and grouse, and other animals *ferce nature*, than in men. To this English indifference with regard to public matters in Scotland must be attributed the fact that, while the Act for the Reform of the Scottish Universities recently passed was deemed worthy of a separate paragraph in the Queen's Speech, it never elicited a single paragraph from the great leaders of English popular opinion—the newspapers, daily or weekly. There are, however, many intelligent persons out of Scotland to whom a short statement of the distinguishing characteristics of the Scottish Universities will prove interesting. Such a statement, therefore, we now attempt, assured that a true exhibition of this matter may tend not only to smooth the way for the work of the University Commissioners appointed in the Act, but that it may furnish Englishmen with some valuable hints for the further improvement of their own academical institutions.

Let us first cast a glance at the characteristic excellences of the Scottish Universities. These may conveniently be classed under four heads:—

First,—What strikes an Englishman most is the accessibility of those institutions to all classes of the people, in consequence not only of the remarkable cheapness of the education provided in them, but of the frugal habits of the students. The student at a Scottish University has no university dues to pay, but a matriculation ticket, which costs only ten shillings, and the professors' fees, which are generally three guineas for a complete course of lectures. In a few of the professional classes the fees are four guineas, and in some classes only two guineas, or even one guinea. These fees cover the whole academical session, which does not last more than six, sometimes only five, months in the year. But in these months the labour is continuous, and as much work is gone through as eight months would achieve in England with the many customary recesses. The strictly educational part of his expenses being thus so small, the student is left in other matters altogether to his own discretion. He may live in a decent parlour, with a small bedroom, in a respectable part of the town, for eight shillings a week; or in some remote garret or attic for less than half that sum; or he may take handsome apartments in Princes-street for two or three guineas a week. No person cares or inquires. But the result is that, with twenty or thirty pounds in his pocket, any lad may defray his whole expenses in a Scottish University for the complete course of one academical year. Nay, in Old Aberdeen, as we find in the Blue-books, instances have been known of young Highlanders going through the whole session at an expense of only £15! When we add to this extraordinary cheapness of academical life in Scotland the fact that in some of the Universities, as in Aberdeen, there exists an immense number of small scholarships of from five to thirty pounds per annum, awarded by open competition, we shall see that it is impossible to conceive educational institutions more essentially popular in their constitution, and in which the maxim of a free career to talent is more thoroughly carried out.

The second notable fact with regard to the Scottish Universities is the catholicity of mind displayed in the arrangement of their curriculum. The complaints of Sir Charles Lyell and other scientific men have been long and loud against the stepmotherly jealousy with which Oxford and Cambridge have been accustomed to regard the natural sciences, and these complaints have been largely sympathised with by the great body of the English people; but it is not, we feel assured, generally known that in two at least of the five Scottish Universities (which the late Act reduces to four) natural history and chemistry have been for many years systematically taught, with a liberal allowance of hours, as an imperative part of the University curriculum. This large and healthy range of culture will sufficiently account for the fact that, though very few Scotsmen are able without a special English training to compete with first-rate English students in paper set by English examiners, the average students at a Scottish University will be found at the end of their University career to be furnished with a more general and available amount of intelligence than students of the same class taken from any English College; that is, in other words, the general education of a Scottish University is more rational, but the special education is not so high or so intense as in England.

The third feature which separates both the Scottish and German Universities from the English, by a broad line of demarcation, is that their main object is to provide professional as well as general education, and that the curriculum of arts, which in England is practically the whole course of study, is in Scotland only an introduction to the professional studies. That in this particular the English Universities exhibit a gross anomaly, and have departed altogether from the intention of their mediæval source, is universally admitted; and nothing has been more lamented by the best friends of the English institutions than the strange and conventional choice which the Oxford and Cambridge systems have instituted between the juvenile studies of a young man entering on life and the course of life which he is destined to pursue. Premature and exclusive professional study is indeed always bad; but to exclude medicine, law, and theology systematically from the highest educational institutions of the country is, on the one hand, to exclude the particular profession from the control of an elevating and liberalising element, and, on the other, to deprive the general student of a special spur which Nature imperatively calls for. General studies often receive their first absorbing interest to a student from their connection with the special professional studies which are prosecuted at the same place; and professional studies, when prosecuted under merely practical influences, apart from the historical and speculative element which academic treatment alone can furnish, are apt to be overgrown by a thousand inconsistencies and frigidities, which in the course of time become altogether intolerable to men of cultivated reason, and which yet must be borne. From these evils the only escape lies in that hearty co-operation of the academical and professional education which is acknowledged in the type of

the Scottish Universities, and which the most advanced minds in Oxford and Cambridge are now labouring, not without some encouraging signs of success, to establish.

Fourthly, and in conclusion: The portion which the important element of religion now occupies in the Northern Universities cannot be overlooked. While the English Universities were, and still in a great degree are, so exclusively ecclesiastical in their type as to proceed upon the glaringly absurd system of forcing upon the whole community a system of instruction specially calculated for theologians and biblical scholars, in Scotland the only element of ecclesiastical discipline visible in the academical constitution was to be found in the fact that the professors were bound by law (though the subject was not practically enforced in Edinburgh) to be members of the Established Church. As for the students, they generally attended the college chapel; prayers were said every morning, and a sermon was delivered on Sundays; but a dispensation was always given to those whose parents wished them to attend elsewhere; and degrees in arts, university honours, and emoluments were conferred on students of all persuasions indiscriminately, even on Roman Catholics. Since the great disruption of 1842, however, and the establishment of the Free Church, it became manifest that the academical monopoly of the professorial chairs in favour of the Established Church could no longer be maintained. The university tests were accordingly rejected. Free Church professors rushed in great numbers to the University of Edinburgh. Even a Unitarian, as Mr. Cowan stated in the House of Commons, is said to hold a seat there; and, by a clause recently added to the University Reform Bill by Mr. Dunlop, the member for Greenock, with the support of Lord Palmerston and Sir James Graham, the last link of Church connection has been broken in the Northern Universities by the opening up of the principalship of the colleges to general competition, without preference of Churchmen.

Such are a few of the more striking peculiarities of the Scottish Universities in so far as they appear to be worthy of our English imitation. In another article we shall exhibit the other side of the medal, and freely expose such glaring deficiencies and anomalies of those excellent institutions as have rendered the recent interference of Parliament a matter of social necessity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE fêtes of Cherbourg, with all their hundred wonders, are come to an end; and Paris, momentarily deserted, begins to welcome back a certain number of her inhabitants and *habitués*, though the country and *les eaux* still retain the greater portion.

It seems that the lace dress-trimming presented by Caen to the Empress is perhaps the most exquisite specimen of that manufacture that the country has ever yet produced. The pattern is of sea-shells interlaced with aquatic flowers, so much in relief that they appear detached from the tissue, which combines strength and firmness with extraordinary fineness. This trimming, together with a shawl of no less splendid design and execution, was presented to her Majesty in a *corbeille* magnificently embroidered with the arms of Caen in gold, and decorated with exquisite specimens of black and white lace.

The deaths of M. Portalis (formerly President of the Cour de Cassation) and of M. Benoit Fould (brother of M. Achille Fould, Minister of State) have produced a certain sensation, even in the midst of last week's excitement. The death of M. Portalis was extremely sudden. After entertaining a party at dinner at his house at Passy, with all his usual gaiety and serenity, he retired to his room, apparently in perfect health, and shortly afterwards was found dead in his bed. M. Portalis held one of the most distinguished places in the magistrature of France, and by this his memory in the public mind will long be preserved.

M. Benoit Fould's death was the result of a long illness, the danger of which, though it permitted him generally to pursue his ordinary avocations and mode of life, was no secret to him. He was a man of remarkable intelligence, great benevolence, refined and cultivated taste, and his vast fortune was spent in a manner alike creditable to his head and heart.

Great doings are in preparation for the fête of the 15th of August; the theatres are to give, as usual, gratis representations, and it is supposed that the Théâtre Français will take this occasion to open for the first time after its complete restoration. It is hoped also that the asylum for invalided workmen in the Vesinet, and the two new pavilions of the Halles-Centrales, will also be ready for inauguration on that day.

It is reported, and we believe on good authority, that a project is formed for doing away with the old system of water supply in Paris, by bringing pure spring water from Champagne—what the object of going so far for it may be we know not—in an elevated aqueduct, which will convey it into cisterns on the tops of the houses, whence it will descend by pipes. We must own the project sounds to us to be *en l'air* in more senses than one.

It appears that the system of *majorats*, or hereditary rights—a system always approved by the Emperor—is decided upon, and will ere long be carried into effect.

Great improvements are projected for the Jardin des Plantes, which are to be executed on the model of the plans pursued in the laying out of the Zoological Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park. Various other public works are also proposed for execution, but it is presumed that, in consequence of the immense expenses this year, as already imposed on the budget, they will only be made out on paper at present, and not entered upon till next year.

The "Librairie Nouvelle" is preparing for publication a book, the appearance of which will be an event in the political and literary world, "Les Mémoires Politiques et Correspondances Diplomatiques de Joseph de Maistre, avec Commentaires Historiques par Gilbert Blanc." The publication of this volume is expected to reveal some most piquant and interesting mysteries of the period to which it belongs.

The Opera is preparing for the ensuing season "Le Dernier Jour d'Herculanum;" the music by Félicien David, the words by Méry. The Opéra Comique is to produce a charming little work by Gilbert Gisard, "Voyage Autour de ma Chambre;" "Les Trois Nicolas," by M. Clapisson; and "Bleu et Blanc," by Limnander; with words by Scribe.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Brest on Monday at two o'clock in the afternoon, after a beautiful passage. The fleet was

saluted by salvos of artillery from all the forts. Their Majesties received the warmest welcome from the crowds who thronged the streets. The Emperor, in landing, made use of the identical boat in which Napoleon inspected the mouths of the Scheldt and the defences of Antwerp in 1811. Their Majesties were received by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and Vice-Admiral La Place, Maritime Prefect, the Prefect of Finistère, the General commanding the department, and all the maritime and civil authorities. The Mayor of Brest presented an address to the Emperor (which is set forth in the *Moniteur*), to which his Majesty replied, that he had long wished to visit the city of Brest, and expressed his satisfaction at his reception. A deputation of young ladies then offered a basket of flowers to the Empress, and their Majesties went to the Church of St. Louis. The Bishop of Quimper there read an address to the Emperor and Empress, after which a "Te Deum" and "Domine salvum fac" were performed. On their return to the Prefecture other addresses were presented. On the following day their Majesties made the tour of the town. Their Majesties started for Quimper on Thursday morning. An immense crowd followed the Imperial cortège with enthusiastic shouts. All the officers of the fleet and of the garrison assembled to salute their Majesties' departure. A thousand Bretons on horseback and in their national costume accompanied the Imperial cortège.

The *Moniteur* contains a number of promotions consequent on the fêtes of Cherbourg.

The Paris Conferences are now said to be at an end, after fifteen sittings.

The French Government has resolved, in conjunction with that of Great Britain, that the prosecution of the assassins of Jeddah shall be carried on in presence of a British and French Commissioner, and that M. Emerat, who was present at the murder of the French Consul, shall assist the Commissioners.

Vice-Admiral La Place, Maritime Prefect at Brest, is appointed Senator; he is to be succeeded in his command at Brest by Admiral Pellion.

The Emperor has decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest, as well as on the improvement of the port L'Orient.

The present *Marché des Innocents*, Paris, is shortly to be transformed into an ornamental square, of which the fountain now existing will serve as the centre.

Arrangements have been made for a grand review on Saturday (to-day) in the Champ de Mars, by Marshal Magnan, of the Imperial Guard and the army of Paris.

BELGIUM.

On the meeting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on Thursday week, two Royal decrees were read by the Minister of the Interior—one withdrawing the Government project relative to the fortifications of Antwerp; and the other pronouncing the Session of 1857-58 to be closed. The Assembly separated immediately.

UNITED STATES.

The movements of the Mormons at Utah appear as indecisive and uncertain as ever. On the 3rd of July they had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the territory. General Johnston had passed through the city with his horses, and encamped thirty miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city. The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were prepared for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insisted that the jury should consist of Mormons only!

A letter from New York alleges that "General" Walker has just come out with some disclosures which, if true, are certainly damaging to the Administration. He alleges, in a letter to a Mobile paper, in reply to an article appearing in the *Washington Union*, the official organ, that whilst Floyd, the Secretary at War, assured General Henningsen, Walker's right-hand man, that the Government would feel bound to resist any filibustering attempt on Nicaragua, he advised Walker strongly to enter the service of Mexico, and, whilst in that position, either by hauling down the Spanish flag, or some other such device, to involve Spain in a quarrel with Mexico, so that the United States might have an opportunity of seizing on Cuba.

A considerable naval expedition is in preparation against Paraguay, to enforce satisfaction for an outrage committed on an United States' vessel whilst navigating the Parana.

Mr. Elliot, the defaulting storekeeper at Weedon, has been arrested in America. He was travelling with an actress, Miss Sinclair, under a variety of aliases.

General Quitman, member of Congress from Mississippi, died at his residence near Natchez, on the 17th July. He played a prominent part in the war between the United States and Mexico, and was regarded as the leader of the school of Filibusters, having been actively engaged in the attempts against Cuba.

CANADA.

The Canadian news is important, inasmuch as it embraces a change in the Ministry.

In the Legislative Assembly at Canada on the 28th of July the seat of Government question was under debate, upon motions objecting to Ottawa as the future capital of the province. Several propositions were made, but after a long debate the following, moved by Mr. Piché, was divided upon:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the city of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of Government for the province." This amendment was carried by a vote of 64 to 50: majority against the Government, 14.

On the following day, immediately upon the assembling of the House, Attorney-General Macdonald announced that, in consequence of the action of the House, Ministers had deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to the Governor, who had accepted the same. He defended the retiring Ministry, and said that, as her Majesty has exercised her prerogative in choosing Ottawa, the Government had but one course to take—namely, to carry out the law as it stood.

The Governor-General had sent for Mr. Brown, and that gentleman, in conjunction with Mr. Dorian, was engaged in the formation of a new Cabinet. In the meantime the House stood adjourned until the 2nd inst. Mr. Brown is the leader of the Opposition, and the proprietor of the *Toronto Globe*. He is favourable to the entire abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, and to the extension of Canadian rule over the whole of the unoccupied portions of British North America.

There is no other feature of importance in the Canadian news.

AUSTRALASIA.

From Australia the news is mostly about gold. According to present appearances a golden harvest is to be reaped in that land for generations yet to come.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The revenue returns for the first quarter of the current year give a total of £292,909, being very nearly £50,000 in excess over the first three months of the previous year. The yield of gold seems to be steadily increasing, though it is still far behind that of Victoria; and during the first four months of 1858 the exports delivered at Sydney 69,404 ounces, an increase of 57 per cent over the returns for the corresponding period in 1857.

Both Houses of Parliament have adopted addresses to her Majesty, expressive of their grateful acknowledgement of the honour conferred upon the colony by her Majesty, in declaring that degrees granted by the Senate of the University of Sydney shall be entitled to the same rank, precedence, and consideration, as degrees granted by any university in the United Kingdom.

The Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society is doing great things. The Sydney papers report the proceedings at a grand meeting, over which the Governor-General presided, supported by the leading men of the colony, at which the plans for a model farm of 150 acres were approved of. The cost—about £11,000—is to be shared by the society and the Government.

On the evening of the 26th of May a lecture on "St. Paul" was delivered at Sydney, on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. T. Binney. His Excellency the Governor-General took the chair, and on the platform were several Ministers of the various denominations, together with the gentlemen of position and influence in the city.

VICTORIA.—The great event of late has been the discovery of a

monster nugget of pure gold at Ballarat, weighing 2217 ounces. This, the largest mass of the metal yet discovered, is described as about twenty inches long by six or seven broad, and nearly as much deep. It had a narrow escape of being two nuggets instead of one, for at a point one-third from the end its continuity is only maintained by a narrow neck, which is so slight that the men were afraid to handle their prize much, lest they might break it in two. In shape it has a grotesque resemblance to a skeleton horse's head and shoulders, the narrow part we have mentioned representing the neck.

On Friday, the 4th of June, Parliament was prorogued by his Excellency.

The exports of Victoria, for the first four months of the year, are returned at £4,561,636; and the imports at £4,737,210; the former showing an increase of about £36,000, and the latter a decrease of £221,000, as compared with the same period of 1857.

The statements regarding the gradual rise of the coast seem to be fully confirmed. Dr. Bekker gives the following amongst other proofs in a paper read by him to the Philosophical Society at Melbourne. The foot of the old flagstaff at Williamstown has now vegetation between it and the water, which formerly, at high tide, frequently reached its base. In the same neighbourhood skulls of sheep and oxen have been found imbedded between layers of marine shells at four feet above high-water mark, which skulls had originally been thrown into the sea. At a point where Flinders' soundings, made fifty-six years ago, give a depth of ten fathoms, seven are only now to be found, and the Melbourne wharves have risen six feet in the last twenty years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Appropos* to the above subject, this colony, always active to any practical end, has commenced a survey of its coast, it having been ascertained, *inter alia*, that its newly-finished railroad has been raised four inches within the last year. This little model colony pursues its course of unbroken prosperity without any of the turmoil and excitement exhibited by its more important neighbours, in proof whereof we have only to cite the fact that during the first eighteen weeks of this year the land sales have amounted to 60,200 acres, of the value of £74,890.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA promises to sustain the movement that she has at last commenced, and the returns of revenue and expenditure for the first quarter of this year exhibit a balance in hand of over £4000. There is a free demand for labour, especially for farmwork. The mining operations give every sign of future success, and Mr. F. Gregory's exploring expedition, which was to start from the Geraldine mines on the 16th of April, was expected to open up a fresh country in the direction of the River Murchison.

TASMANIA.—There is no news from Tasmania beyond the appointment of three delegates from the Houses of Parliament to assist at a conference of the Australian colonies on the subject of a federal union.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Parliament met on the 12th of April last, when the Governor's address was agreed to by both Houses without a division. Notwithstanding the virulence of party squabbles in some of the provincial Legislatures, as Wellington and Otago, the game of national politics does not seem to be a very popular one, judging from the fact that only seventeen members attended at the opening of the Lower House, when the Speaker had to announce the resignation of fourteen members.

The Nelson gold-field seems to be just rich enough to encourage its diggers to continue the search; but we doubt whether steady labour in any other pursuit would not prove more profitable. In spite of the unsatisfactory accounts of the Dun Mountain copper-mine, the directors are about to send fifty tons of "chrome ore"—whatever that may be—to England, for the purpose of having its real value ascertained by testing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The American papers are filled with every variety of fact and speculation in reference to the Fraser River gold discoveries. A private letter to the *New York Herald* says:—"The discovery of gold on Fraser River, and its effect on California, constitute an epoch in our history. The new mines threaten to take off one-fourth of our male population. The excitement is very great. Nothing is thought of but the new mines."

In the same vein, one of the San Francisco exchanges, after crying down this new gold excitement as an immense humbug, says:—"Down the Sacramento, night after night, pours a torrent of emigration for the new El Dorado. Every steamer from the interior reaches San Francisco loaded to the guards with a living freight. From every town and mining camp they come—'hardy sons of toil'—'daring adventurers'—'the bone and sinew of the State.'" "Our streets are crowded with them, our hotels swarm with them, and our wharves almost groan beneath their weight. It is useless to attempt to stem the tide." "The fever rages with more than usual virulence, and those who have become infected with it will hear nothing, listen to nothing, think of nothing, dream of nothing, but Fraser River and its golden sands." "It is possible that, if the news from the British possessions should continue favourable, twenty-five per cent of our whole mining population will proceed there."

In British Columbia itself arrangements have been made to meet the emergency. No vessels or canoes are allowed to go up the river, nor any passenger without a licence. The *Satellite* guards its mouth. No spirituous liquors are permitted to be taken up to be sold to the Indians; no articles for trade are allowed, nothing but a six months' supply for the miners themselves. Governor Douglas and Captain Prevost, of the *Satellite*, have appointed custom-house officers and chosen magistrates from the diggers themselves. All who trade with the Indians or who sell them spirituous liquors are to have their property confiscated; and in two instances this regulation has been carried out.

Some account of the natural features of the district is given by a San Francisco paper:—"Fraser River undergoes two falls each year, the first occurring in June and the second in August. The freshet between June and August is caused by the melting of the snow in the Rocky Mountains, and pouring down through Thompson River. The Indians are quite peaceable, but exceedingly troublesome. As soon as a miner lays down his pick an Indian stands by to make use of it for himself, and when he lays down his shovel for the pick the Indian takes the shovel. They are all engaged in mining—even to children four and five years of age, and are as well posted on the value of gold as the whites. Mr. Etting saw one Indian who had 200 dollars in a buckskin purse, dug out by himself in one week. Wild ducks and geese are plentiful at the mouth of the river, but no game had been seen beyond that point. Salmon, however, is abundant, and easily taken. The natives represent the winters as being excessively bitter and cold."

THE COURT OF PERSIA has been plunged into grief by the death of the hereditary Prince.

The man who is said to have first discovered the gold on Fraser River has been shot by a comrade whom he was attempting to rob.

The *Roi d'Yvetot* has left Havre for Fort de France with the statue of the Empress Josephine, which is to be erected in her native land. This statue, in Carrara marble, executed by M. Vital Dubray, was exhibited among the works of modern art at the Palais de l'Industrie last year.

HANOVER persists in protesting single-handed against the reception of the Danish representation into the commission of the Federal Diet which has been intrusted with laying down the detailed conditions under which the Danish proposition is to be accepted by Germany.

MONTENEGRO.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste reports from Trebigne that on the 28th July a band of Montenegrins, 1000 strong, assailed Kolaschin, and killed nearly 1000 inhabitants, who, confiding in the armistice, were unarmed. The Montenegrins burnt many houses, and carried away twenty Turkish women and some children into captivity.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Queen has given birth to a son, heir to the throne of Hawaii. This event, which took place on the 20th of May, caused the utmost joy throughout the kingdom. King Kamehameha, the fourth of the name, received the crown by the appointment of his uncle. The representatives of foreign Powers at Honolulu hastened to offer the King their congratulations on this auspicious event, conveying to him at the same time the assurance of the sympathy of their respective Governments, and their desire for the independence and prosperity of the Hawaiian kingdom. The King's impromptu replies to the several addresses would not have disgraced the lips of an European Monarch.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 4th of July, and Madras to the 10th. On the 1st of July the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lalshahont, and General Roberts's force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

We learn from another source that the rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Jugdespore, headed by Ummer Singh. General Lugard had resigned on account of ill-health.

Tirowan, in Banda, had been captured by General Whitlock.

The Gwalior rebels were believed to be making for Bhurtpore.

Maun Singh was besieged at Shagurh by the Begum's army.

CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong is to the 23rd of June.

The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tien-sin.

No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impede the navigation of the river, and the gun-boats advanced to Tien-sin, which commands both the river and the Great Canal, without a mark of hostility. The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply.

The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple. The Russians and Americans had followed the allies up the river.

Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of To-ming-ah, a General of the Manchou banner, as Special High Commissioner. On Saturday, the 6th, the Earl of Elgin had his first interview with his Excellency, the Baron Gros meeting him in a similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of these meetings was entirely formal; and, failing prompt compliance with our demands, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare war.

At Canton the alarm continued, and several Europeans and sepoys had been murdered by the natives.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ASHWORTH.

This gallant officer was the second son of the late Robert Ashworth, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and of Ashton, in the county of Dublin. He was born in Dublin in 1783, and married, the 29th October, 1833, Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire. Ashworth entered the British Army in 1799; and rose with distinction through the various grades, and became a Lieutenant-General. He was knighted in 1850, and was appointed, in 1854, Colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot. Sir Frederick Ashworth served in the West Indies, Sicily, the Peninsula, and Canada. He had received a medal and two clasps for the battles of Maida and Salamanca. He died on the 1st inst.

LIEUTENANT THACKWELL.

LIEUTENANT OSBERT D'ARBOT THACKWELL, who was killed by the enemy at Lucknow on the 20th March last, aged twenty-two, was third surviving son of Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers, by his wife, Maria Audrial, eldest daughter of Francis Roche, Esq., of Rochemount, county of Cork, uncle of the present Lord Fermoy. He was nephew of Colonel Edmund Roche, of Ballymonis, J.P. for Cork county. Lieut. Thackwell met his death by being suddenly attacked and barbarously murdered whilst wandering through the streets of Lucknow by some of the Moulvie's sepoys. He had survived the dangers of the siege, for which he had volunteered his services. He was several times engaged with the mutineers near Mundesore. At Jeerun, where two officers were killed and four wounded out of the two companies engaged, he and Private Conolly, of her Majesty's 83rd Foot, were the first to enter the enemy's fortification. He was publicly represented some months ago as having rendered signal service against the rebels at Neemuch. He was an officer of the highest promise.

MISS KEITH DUNLOP.

This lady, who died on the 2nd inst., aged eighty-six, at Broomfield, Ayr was one of the last (if not the last) of the beauties celebrated by Robert Burns. Her name occurs in that exquisite poem, "New Year's Day," addressed to her mother, Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Burns's cherished friend. The poet writes thus:—

Collin's fair Rachel's care to-day,
And blooming Keith's engaged with Gray.

Miss Keith Dunlop was the youngest of the five daughters (there were five sons also) of John Dunlop, Esq., of that ilk in Ayrshire, by his wife, Frances Anne, last surviving child of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, of the blood of the hero Wallace. Miss Keith Dunlop's five brothers were all more or less distinguished, two of them particularly in the army, and one in the navy. The eldest brother, Thomas, was grandfather of the present Sir W. T. F. Agnew Wallace, Bart.; and the third brother, James, a very gallant officer, was the grandfather of Sir James Dunlop, Bart., by whose death, unmarried, last February, that baronetcy has become extinct. Robert Burns loved well this ancient family of Dunlop, and justly, for while he lived, and when others were cold, they knew and appreciated his transcendent merit. Their reward lies in the immortality of the poet's fame, their name being connected with his for ever. The "blooming Keith" of some seventy years ago must not, therefore, pass away without due notice in this obituary.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.—The Scotch papers announce the death, by accident, of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Marquis had gone out shooting on Friday week, on his estate in Dumfriesshire. In the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The deceased was probably loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the other went off and caused his death. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family.

A PUBLIC SALE AT CHERBOURG has been announced of 760 iron bedsteads, with mattresses and all complete, which served for the accommodation of the guests invited by the Western Railway Company to their camp at the terminus of Cherbourg.

IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA, according to a correspondent of the *Englishman*, "dried fish" are now being handed from district to district. It is supposed that the dried fish typify that the vitality of England is exhausted, and that she can send out no more troops!

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—The *North American*, screw-steamer, which arrived this week at Liverpool, passed through the Straits of Belle Isle (between Labrador and Newfoundland) on the 3rd inst. Immense numbers of icebergs were seen, extending 60 miles to the westward and 120 miles to the eastward of the Straits.

A FLOCK OF CHAMOIS, frightened probably by a battue organised against wolves, descended a few days ago the mountains which separate Piedmont from France, and swimming across the Var entered the French territory at Rochette. The villagers immediately went in pursuit of them, but only succeeded in capturing two females and their young.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.—Dr. W. Knighton, of the College, Ewell, Surrey, has sent for publication a narrative of the painful events at Cawnpore, said to be written by a young lady, who appears to have been the only survivor of the massacre at that place. The young lady seems to have been taken to Lucknow with the rebels, where the Moulvie interested himself in her protection, and placed her under the care of the Begum, his aunt. There she abjured Christianity and professed Mahomedanism. When the Lucknow garrison was relieved, she was taken off by the rebels and accompanied them in their various detours through Oude; but was at last rescued by them, and found her way to Calcutta, where she is now living with her friends. Such is the purport of the story.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND HIS CRITICS.—"A Disabled Officer," writing from Dublin, in a lengthy communication to the *Times*, extending over some seven or eight columns, criticises the generalship displayed by Sir Colin Campbell since assuming the command of the troops in India. The writer thinks he has erred through excess of caution; that Sir Colin might have taken Lucknow when he first attacked it, and delayed unnecessarily long in making his second attack; and that he has since been too careful of his men. The *Times* defends Sir Colin from the charges that are insinuated against him. It says the "Disabled Officer" has disabled himself.

THE "ALECTO." Commander J. Hunt, has again been successful in capturing a slave prize, the *St. Olaf*, a fine Swedish-built schooner of 112 tons, formerly a yacht, off Cape Verga. She was a very fast sailer, and gave much trouble with false lights, &c., at night.

ERRATA.—In the first game in our Chess column in the Supplement for to-day two errors have been detected after part of the impressions had been printed:—Black's 7th move, instead of *Q Kt to P sq.* should be "*Q Kt to Q sq.*" and White's 43rd move, instead of *Q R takes P.* should be "*Q B P takes P.*"

WRECKS, AND REFUGE.

WHEN a passenger-ship is burned off Holyhead, or run down at the entrance of the Thames, with great loss of life, the public takes a deep and passionate interest in the terrible casualties to which those are liable who go down to the deep waters; but the frequent loss of property by the wreck of coasting vessels and the loss of the hands are events scarcely noticed either by the journals or the public. On the coasts of the empire numerous and fatal wrecks continually take place, and have attracted the attention of Parliament, with a view of ascertaining whether the State can assist seamen in escaping the effects of storms. In 1857, according to a return made by the Board of Trade, and published by order of the House of Commons, the total number of wrecks and casualties on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom was 1143, the lives imperilled were 2206, and 532 persons actually perished. The total loss of property in the year is not reported, but only that occasioned by the casualties occurring to 507 vessels, and the estimated loss by them was £519,301. In 1857 the losses were not so great as in 1856, but they were greater, as may be expected from the continual increase of traffic, than in any other year since 1852, when the returns begin. The average number of wrecks and collisions in the six years 1852-57 was 1045; and the number in 1857 was 1143, 98 more than the average. In 1857, however, 248 lives fewer were lost than the average of the six years—780. In 1854, 1549 lives were lost on or near our coasts, and 920 in 1852; 1857 was not, therefore, peculiarly disastrous. An estimate to 1856 laid before a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the feasibility of forming of harbours of refuge states the average total loss of vessels on the coasts of the United Kingdom at 437 per annum, of lives at 830, and of property at £1,500,000, besides the loss of lives and boats in the fisheries. Though numerous, these are not included in the return. Death is the common lot, and perhaps, one year with another, as many persons may perish on shore in mines and collieries, and by various accidents, as perish on the seacoasts; but the casualties there are grouped together; they seem to have but one cause to be preventible, and they take a greater hold of the mind than most of the casualties on shore.

Some of the sufferers, like those in the *Curlew*, a revenue-cutter, run down while at anchor, are roused from their sleep only to struggle with the rushing waters, and perhaps made sensible of their coming fate only a few moments before perishing for ever. Others, again, see it for a considerable time—see their vessel slowly drifting on the rocks from which there is no escape: they struggle manfully but vainly to avoid it, and die an heroic though unrecorded death. Some are almost within reach of the friendly hand that strives to save them, but, beaten back by the waves or dashed on the rocks, have their fate brightened at its close by a hope which death extinguishes. It is consoling to believe, on the testimony of Dr. Livingstone, that the aspect of a terrible danger benumbs sensibility, and feeling is suspended before death ensues. The joy of escape is the intense sensation from which we appear erroneously to infer a corresponding agony of terror while the danger is impending. Probably the sufferings we witness or imagine terrify us more than the actual danger—a wise provision, by which we are prevented from inflicting evil more terrible to behold than to suffer.

A chart of wrecks and collisions, compiled by the Board of Trade, shows that most of them occur in the vicinity of the metropolis. Thence pours forth and thither returns the great streams of our coasting trade; and all the trade to the north of Europe, and down channel to every part of the world is for a considerable distance a coasting trade. At the mouth of the Thames, and on either hand, especially the coasts to the east and north, off Yarmouth and Flamborough Head, and off the ports of Hartlepool and Sunderland, the chart is covered with black spots and crosses denoting total and partial shipwrecks. From the five ports of Newcastle, Hartlepool, Sunderland (with Seaham), Shields, and Stockton forty-five per cent of the whole coasting trade of the empire issues. The bulk comes south, and that part of the coast is strewn with wrecks, because the vessels are numerous. Caught off Flamborough Head when heavily laden, as they frequently are, by a foul wind becoming a gale, they cannot get round; they then try to return; the harbours they have left are difficult of access, and destruction ensues. After they pass the Spurn Head, they get into intricate passages formed by sandbanks, and have to thread their really crowded way through narrow channels, where, tacking and tacking, as in a river, they run foul of each other, or take the ground, and, to get off, remain beacons of danger. In this intricate and dangerous navigation, however, are formed those hardy sailors from Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, who have won for us the empire of the ocean. Liverpool has now more foreign trade than London; but from the Mersey the ships go almost direct into the ocean, and wrecks in its neighbourhood are comparatively few. The navigation there resembles that from Lisbon or Ferrol, and would not have formed such a hardy race of mariners as the navigation on the north and east coast. The dangers and losses we repine at are really the parents of skill and power.

The vast increase of shipping coming into and leaving our ports for foreign countries—from 9,824,562 tons in 1843 to 23,178,782 tons in 1857, 136 per cent in fourteen years—and an equal increase of our coasting trade, which now amounts to 27,000,000 tons—have made wrecks so numerous that it seems a great duty to lessen them. To have better-provided and better-manned ships, officers more skilful and more careful, and applying steam to aid wind, are means of lessening disasters which shipowners can apply. Harbours of refuge, of which the north-east coast is very deficient, may also be the means of saving lives and property, and to provide these is within the power of the State. To inquire into the subject a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1857, and reappointed in the late Session. It recently made a report, and a Commission, in pursuance of its recommendation, is to be appointed to investigate more minutely the means of constructing such harbours. The Committee suggests that one should be constructed on the north-east coast of Scotland, perhaps at Wick; one on the north-east coast of England, at Hartlepool or Filey, close to Flamborough Head; one at St. Ives or Padstow, on the Cornish coast; one at the Mumbles, in the Bristol Channel; and one at the Skerries, Portrush, Ireland. It also recommends that the harbours of Carlingford and Waterford be improved, and a pier be constructed at the Isle of Man. The estimated expense of these several works is £2,000,000; and it is suggested that they might be completed in ten years, expending £200,000 a year—not a large sum for the nation; but, in the meantime, the disasters they might prevent would continue, while superior management would come at once into effect. Betwixt Flamborough Head and Ramsgate, a district in which the wrecks are very numerous, it is not proposed to provide any additional harbour, nor is one suggested anywhere within it, except at Lowestoft. The scheme, therefore, will do nothing to diminish casualties at the mouth of the Thames and its immediate vicinity. It is otherwise pretty well supplied with secure havens, and has more sea room than the coast north and east of the Thames. Dover and Portland harbours of refuge on the south coast already approach completion. When the works now recommended are carried out, it is supposed that the State will have done its duty, and will have provided reasonable means of safety for our vast mercantile marine.

A question was started in the Committee and in the late short debate in the House of Commons as to the means of defraying the cost of building the proposed harbours; and the choice seems to be between general taxation and a tax on shipping passing the harbours or confined solely to the ships which enter them. To the latter it was objected that the shipping interest would oppose a tax, and would be slow to use the harbours if payment was exacted on entering. To us it seems that, as the State plans the work and undertakes it, the State should pay for it. The work is undertaken for the sake of humanity, it is something due to the national reputation, and it seems shabby to pretend to serve the shipping and make it pay exclusively for the national honour. The difference gave rise to a doubt how far the State should interfere to prevent damage to individuals from natural causes. The interference is strongly recommended on the principle of insurance; but the action of Government has become so embarrassed by an improper use of its functions and resources, that everything which it proposes or undertakes is looked on with suspicion and mistrust. The work seems a noble one, could pure and active hands be found to be intrusted to carry it into effect.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

OUR Judges are so deservedly esteemed by the public, and their integrity, knowledge, and ability are regarded with so much veneration, that the removal of one of them from the bench invariably excites the national regret, and is looked upon as a national misfortune. The loving respect with which they are honoured by the people is due to the firmness, impartiality, and wisdom which they have commonly displayed; and it is not too much to assert that the law itself gains additional reverence from the elevated character of its administrators. In an English Judge we look naturally for elegant scholarship, liberality of judgment, an abnegation of selfish and factious motives, a well-balanced mind, a clear, logical brain, and a dignified bearing. We have been accustomed by such illustrious men as Lyndhurst, Tindal, Maule, Denman, and Cottenham, to fix the judicial standard at a height unknown in other countries; and among our English worthies—among those immortal names which attest the breadth and solidity of English intellect—the Judges of England have long held a distinguished rank.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, who retired from the Bench after a long and noble service of twenty-three years about a month ago, eminently deserves the high reputation he has achieved, and the general esteem in which he is held. It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the ability with which he has discharged his onerous duties. He has been before the public for so long a period that his merits have been fully recognised, and every one has been ready to point to him as the very type and model of a true English Judge. Untiring in his exertions to comprehend the bearings of a case, ever prepared to lend his protection to a badgered witness, while equally ready to listen to counsel with patient courtesy, lucid in his reasoning, exact in his legal opinions, and thoroughly conversant with the principles of our jurisprudence, Sir John Coleridge was respected and beloved both by the profession and the country. Indeed, he did not so much acquire dignity from his position as his position seemed to acquire dignity from him, and, if it were possible further to elevate the character of the English bar, Mr. Justice Coleridge must have done so. To those high qualities which distinguished him as a Judge he adds an elegant scholarship and a nice appreciation of literary excellence. His career at Oxford was eminently successful, and the tastes he there acquired have not failed him during his later life. His attention to ecclesiastical affairs is well known, and his warm interest in everything that bears upon religious and educational progress.

Sir John Taylor Coleridge belongs to a family which has contributed noteworthy men to the literary brotherhood. He himself was in his youth the fellow-student, in his manhood the friend, of Dr. Arnold, whose enlarged and liberal sympathies, we may infer, were not without their influence on the mind of the distinguished lawyer. After leaving Oxford he joined the Bar, and rapidly won the reputation of being a careful advocate, a thorough scholar, and an amiable gentleman. His political and religious opinions were of a Conservative character, and recommended him to Sir Robert Peel, who elevated the rising barrister to the judicial bench in 1835, when he was not yet forty years old; and from that date to the day when he retired, full of honours, and with body and mind as yet unimpaired, he has held a prominent position among those men whom England delights to love and reverence.

He took his farewell of the Bar on Saturday, June 12, when the Attorney-General, on behalf of the legal profession, addressed him



SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

in a strain of well-merited eulogy. "To a clear and powerful intellect, to legal and constitutional learning at once accurate and profound, to patient assiduity and attention, your Lordship," said the Attorney-General, "has also added the estimable, and scarcely less important, qualities of uniform courtesy, evenness of temper, and kindness of heart." This panegyric the country has warmly indorsed, and has done justice to his *fides et ingenii benigna vena*—to the spotless integrity of his character, and the largeness and liberality of his intellect.

"Seldom has a Judge (we quote with pleasure the eloquent expressions of a contemporary) retired from the Bench under circumstances more calculated to confer happiness on the rest of his career. To have sat in the highest Court of the realm for a term far beyond that allotted to most, to have seen the legal system of the country renewed and regenerated, to feel conscious of having played an important part in that great work, and then to retire—full of

honours, and yet not full of years, with the reward of veteran service, and yet with the strength still to labour for the public good—is certainly a lot which any one might envy for the evening of his life." May that evening be a happy one! Yet not to Sir John Coleridge would we say, as Horace said to Mecenas,—

*Negligens, ne qua populus laboret
Parte, privatim nimum cavere;
Dona presentis cape latus horre, et
Lingue severa,*

for we trust his powerful intellect and experienced judgment will long be employed in the Queen's councils for the common weal.

We may add that Sir John Coleridge is now in his sixty-eighth year, having been born in 1790. At the age of twenty-two he graduated as B.A. at Corpus Christi College, Oxon, as first class in Classics, and subsequently became Venerian Scholar. He married, in 1818, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan. His seat, we believe is Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

PALACE OF TANJORE.

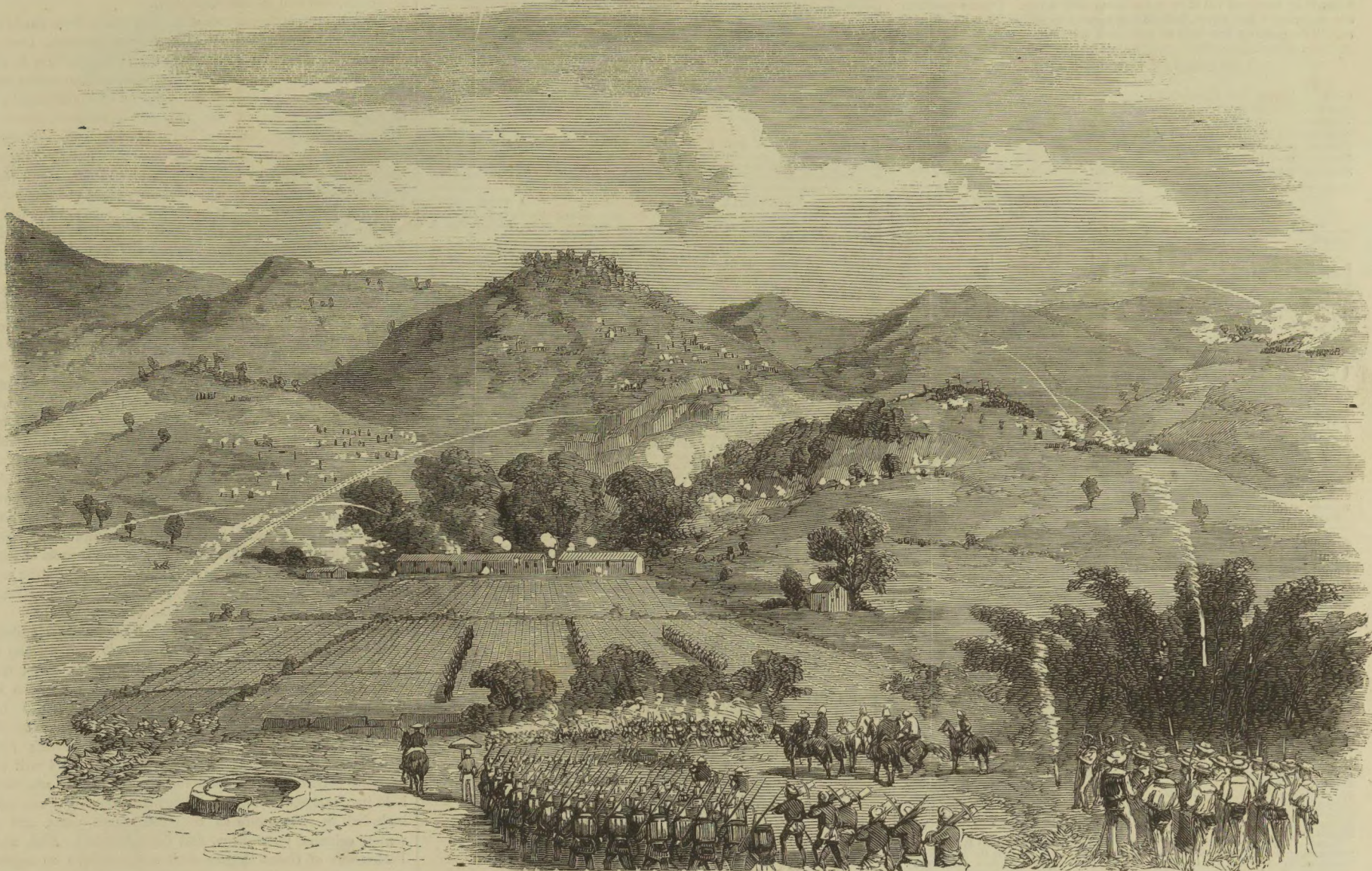
THE germ of "annexation" appears to have expanded itself from the notice taken by the East India Company, in 1689, of a Dutch despatch "containing ten paragraphs concerning tribute to one respecting trade." However strong the desire for territorial aggrandisement, it was not until the year 1749 that an opportunity offered itself, though previously small jaghires had been obtained and purchases effected. The first expedition, which was undertaken in aid of the Rajah of Tanjore and his ally, Mahommed Ali, who had taken refuge at Trichinopoly from the attacks of their opponents, supported by the French, was the prelude to British supremacy in India.

Tanjore, situate in a fertile territory, was at that period a wealthy city, or rather, as now, divided into two forts and a pettah (native town), abounding with large edifices and majestic gopuras (pagodas). It had never been entirely subdued by the Mahomedans. Thus the old Hindoo institutions prevailed to a greater extent than in any other part of India (Benares excepted), and the suttee was a rite of the most frequent occurrence. The large fort, with its walls four miles in circumference, contains, in addition to its celebrated gopura, the Durbar, or "hall of audience," built by the Cholu family of the ancient dynasty; but, with the usual Brahminical superstition, being deemed unlucky, the "Rajah's Chuttrum," shown in our View, superseded it, and became the potentate's residence. This building exhibits the usual peculiarities of the Hindoo style, where stone and brick, covered with *chunam* (lime) mixed with jaggery water (a solution of coarse sugar), admits of a high degree of polish, and is tastefully decorated with gold and colours. The well-known Ram Raz, a native of Tanjore, informs us that in the Hindoo system of architecture there is nothing like a substitution of human figures for columns to support entablatures, as in the Greek caryatidean women; but the shaft is described as being adorned with demons and animals; yet various examples of human figures, in bold relief, are employed at the sides of pillars in temples and porticoes. These will be observed in the above representation, with wheels in the basement, and a pillared canopy on the roofs, similar to a variety of the wheeled carriages now in use among the people, together with a pomegranate ornament profusely used in a concave entablature.

The history of Tanjore presents us with another instance of the want of knowledge evinced by our statesmen relative to the Hindoo law of adoption. Suffice it to say, that a claimant of its power and



PALACE OF TANJORE.—FROM A DRAWING BY T. J. RAWLINS.



ATTACK ON THE "BRAVES" NEAR THE WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAIN, CANTON.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

state, having ruled for twelve years as the rightful authority, by an adverse decision of another conclave of pundits, was deposed in 1797, and his successor, while enjoying a large revenue, with a limited degree of military authority, retained but little actual power, the entire civil and military authority being ultimately absorbed by the merchant princes.

ATTACK ON THE BRAVES NEAR CANTON.

INFORMATION having been received by General Van Straubenzee that some "braves" had pitched their tents somewhere under the mountains to the north-east of Canton, his Excellency determined on a reconnaissance to White Cloud Mountain on June 2; and, having arrived there, perceived a camp of braves, which it was resolved to attack. A reinforcement of marines, bluejackets, &c., was accordingly sent for; but before it arrived the braves walked

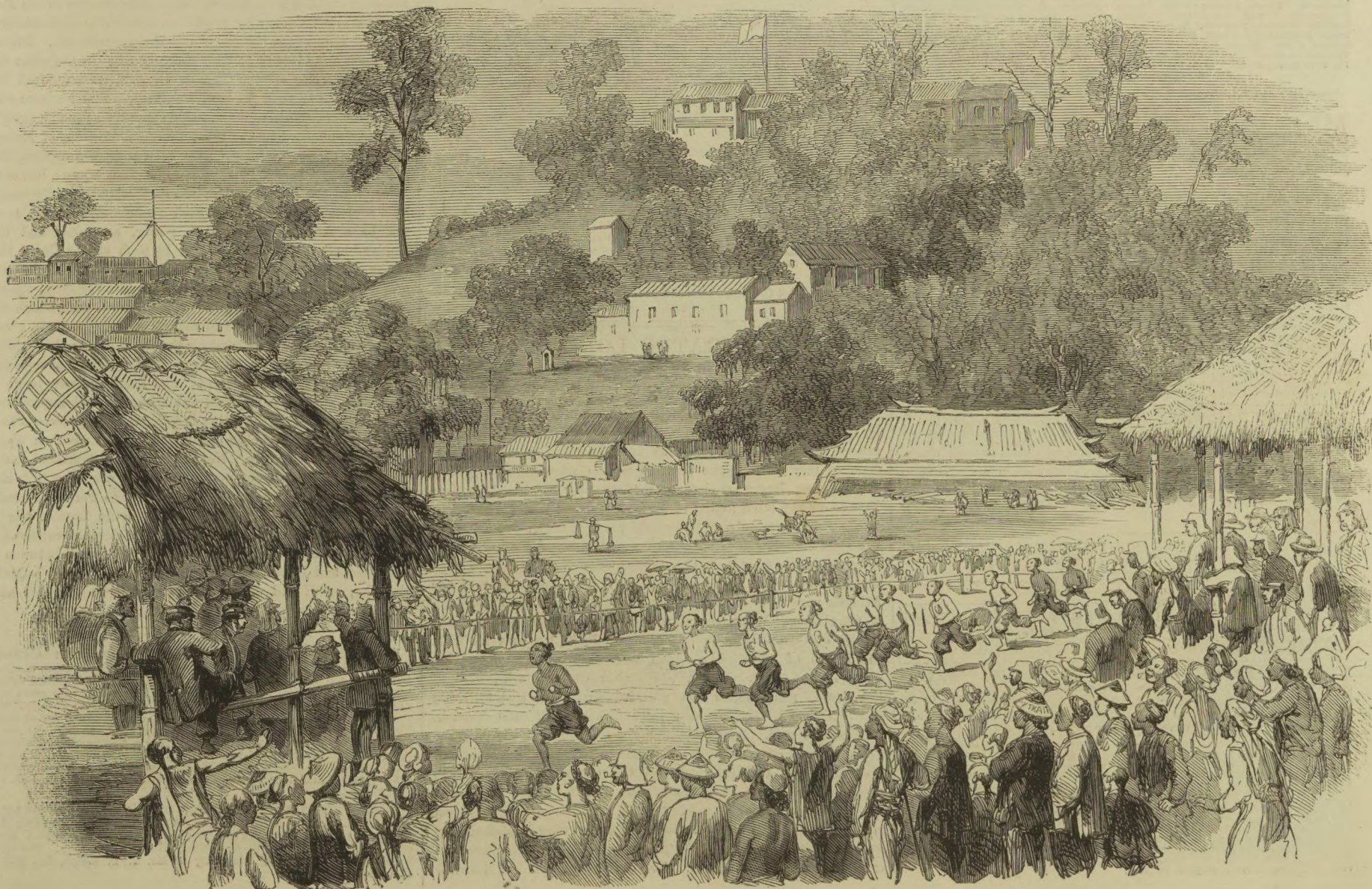
away with their tents. The next day the troops, having taken up a position opposite a village where the braves were, proceeded to attack it. The usual style of Chinese fighting took place. The hills were covered with the braves and their flags. They pitched rockets, but quite harmlessly. The marines advanced in three single files across the paddy-fields; they could not advance in double files, for between the ridges the mud is deep and slushy. Of course the braves bolted as we advanced. Dr. Turnbull lost his head in this affair. The sun was our greatest enemy. Fancy (says our Correspondent) fighting in the heat of the day, as was the case, the thermometer in the shade being up to 90 degrees. Three men fell dead in the field, and were buried there. More have died since; and even the lascars found themselves knocked up altogether. It is supposed there were 100 casualties by sun and wounds. Our special Artist at Canton has forwarded a Sketch of the affair at the moment when the marines were advancing in three files

across the paddy-fields, with Captain Travers at their head. Under the clump of trees in front are the 59th, in their light drab coats, potting away; and in the background the braves within sight, every one of them yelling tremendously.

The bluejackets bore an odd appearance, as their heads were covered with extraordinary arrangements to keep off the sun; and some of them had fans. The British flag was surmounted by a mandarin's hat.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY KEPT AT CANTON.

ON the Queen's birthday the English at Canton had a review in the morning, and wrestling matches, foot-races, &c. Among others, the coolies of the Bamboo Regiment (Military Train) had a run. This is the moment selected for the Sketch by our Special Artist and Correspondent. The hill at the back is "head-quarters;" the English



FOOT-RACE AT CANTON BY COOLIES OF THE MILITARY TRAIN.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

flag has long ceased to fly there, but the French waves over Canton. Among the sports of the day was a pyramid formed by the coolies getting on each other's shoulders till they reached a certain height, when they revolved till they came down with a run. Opium-smokers are enjoying a few pipes, but do not appear to suffer from its effects, as will be seen by the face of our stout friend.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 15.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Moon's First Quarter, 11h. 42m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited Paris, 1855.
THURSDAY, 19.—Daylight begins, 2h. 32m.; sun rises, 4h. 53m.; sets, 7h. 13m.
FRIDAY, 20.—The Queen of Oude arrived in London, 1856.
SATURDAY, 21.—Blackcock shooting begins. W. India Docks opened, 1802.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 55	6 13	6 31	6 52	7 14	7 38	8 1
10 1	10 19	10 37	10 58	11 24	11 51	12 24

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY (for the benefit of Mr. LAMBERT, Treasurer), Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, will be presented Shakspeare's Play of *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE*. Shylock by Mr. C. Kean, Portia by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the Farc of *DYING FOR LOVE*.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Immense Hit of "Janet Pride." Mr. R. Webster in Two Pieces, with Mr. C. Selby and Miss Mary Keckley. On Monday and all the week *JANET PRIDE* and *WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?* in which the Adelphi Company will perform.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MADAME ALBONI.—A GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at which Madame Alboni will make her first appearance at the Crystal Palace. On this occasion she will sing "Di piazze," "Rode's Variations," "In questo semiplice," and "Giorno d'orroro." Madame Weiss, Miss Eyles, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Hatton will also appear. Conductors: Mr. Mauns and Mr. J. L. Hatton.—Admission by payment on the day. Half-a-Crown; Tickets taken on or before Thursday, 19th inst., 2s.; a Family Ticket, admitting four, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 22, Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents. Doors open at Twelve, Concert to commence at Three.
Crystal Palace, August 11, 1858. By order Geo. Grove, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, August 21st.—Monday, Open at Nine, Fête of Early-closing Association. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Friday, Open at Twelve. Grand Concert. First appearance of Madame Alboni. Admission, 2s. 6d. Saturday, Open at Ten. Final Fête of Early-closing Association. Admission, One Shilling. On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders, gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on presentation of shareholders' tickets. The hollyhocks, dahlias, geraniums, verbenas, &c., are now in full bloom.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. In the Gallery close adjoining the Central Transept of the Palace, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Company continue to receive framed Photographs (subject to approval), which will be exhibited free of charge, in this extensive and very beautiful gallery. Applications for the remaining space should be made at once to F. H. Delamotte, Esq., at the Palace.
By order, Geo. Grove, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, August 10, 1858.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, ON AUGUST 21, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mdle. Victoire Balle, and Mad. Castellani; Mad. Albani, Miss Dolby, and Madame Viardot Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tamburini; Signor Ronconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Organist, Mr. Milner. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Outline of the Performances: Tuesday Morning, *ELIJAH*—Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning, *ELI*—Costa. Thursday Morning, *MESSIAH*—Handel. Friday Morning, *JUDITH*, a new Oratorio—Henry Leslie; LAUDA SION—Mendelssohn. SERVICE IN C—Beethoven. On the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS; and on the Evening of Friday, A DRESS BALL.

Prices of Admission to the Hall.—Tickets for secured places for the Morning Performances, 21s. each; for unsecured places, 10s. 6d.; for secured places for the Evening Performances, 15s.; for unsecured places, 8s. For the Ball—Gentlemen's Tickets 12s.; Ladies' Tickets, 8s. For Admission to all the performances, and to any part of the Hall, except the Orchestra, but without the privilege of a secured seat, 25s.

ENTRANCE.—COMMITTEE. This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places. Applications to the Managers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to George Whately, Esq., 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, and will be received up to Thursday, the 26th of August. No application will be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.—Visitors desirous of Engaging Apartments, during the approaching Festival, are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr. Harrison, Musiceller, Colmore-row and Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Stour Valley, North Staffordshire, and South Staffordshire Railway Companies.

Programmes, containing full details of the Performances, and Special Railway Arrangements, may be had gratis, on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, who will also supply any other information desired.
J. F. LEDSAM, Chairman.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS. To be held in the NEW TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th. Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. In consequence of the expressed intention of her Majesty to open the Townhall on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, the FESTIVAL will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, instead of the previous day, as originally fixed. REVISED PROGRAMME OF THE MORNING PERFORMANCES:—Wednesday Morning: "Elijah," Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Thursday Morning: "Stabat Mater," Rossini; Selections from the "Passions Music," J. Seb. Bach (according to the text of St. Matthew); Organ Performance; Mount of Olives (Kargell). Beethoven. Friday Morning: "The Seasons" (Spring and Summer, Haydn); Organ Performance; "Isaiah" (with the Organ accompaniment by Mendelssohn), Handel. Saturday Morning: "Messiah," Handel. GRAND CONCERTS will be given on the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Wednesday Evening the programme will include a new Cantata, by Dr. W. Sterndale Bennett, entitled *THE MAY QUEEN*. Programmes, plans of the large Hall, and further information may be had on application to Mr. Fred Spark, Secretary to the Festival Committee.
By order of the Committee, ROBERT BARR, ALDERSON SMITH, J. N. DICKINSON, } Hon. Secs.

Committee-rooms, 7, Greek-street, Park-row, Leeds.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical Entertainment, PATCHWORK, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Entertainment embodies fourteen Impersonations of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Wit and Oddities, Cries from Punch, &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Representation every Saturday, at Three. No extra charge for booking seats.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Introduction of Four Original Characters and Songs. EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. The Gallery to be let during Mr. and Mrs. Reed's Provincial Tour. Application, by letter only, to Mr. L. H. Filkin.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions, their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE (Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720). Life Policies effected during the present year on the participating scale will entitle their holders to share in the division of Profits at the end of the year 1860, provided the assurances continue in force. Further Bounties will be declared at the end of every Five Years.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW ROUTE between LONDON, the MIDLAND COUNTIES, and YORKSHIRE. The public is informed that THROUGH TICKETS are now issued between the King's-cross Station, London, and all the principal towns upon the Midland Railway, including Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Sheffield, Doncaster, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford; also York, Hull, &c.

Passengers wishing to travel by this route from London, will please to inquire for tickets at the Midland booking-office, King's-cross Station.

Passengers from the country to London are requested to inform the clerk when they apply for tickets whether they wish to go via Rugby to the Eastern Station, London, or via Bedford to King's-cross.
Derby, August, 1858. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager.

SEA-BATHING.—DOUGLAS, ISLE of MAN.—The CASTLE MONA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, forming a dual residence, on the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas. Table d'hôte, Ladies and Gentlemen's Coffee-room, Billiard-room, &c. Descriptive tariff, &c., sent on receipt of address and two postage stamps.—See advertisement in "Bradshaw," page 229.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE FOR FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bedroom purity. Choice wines and spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table-d'hôte.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BLIND. Turnham-green, London, W. Principals, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD, assisted by eminent Professors. Young Ladies and Gentlemen afflicted with Blindness receive a suitable Education. Full particulars by post.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart as above.

TWO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A WIDOW LADY of high respectability wishes to meet with two or three little GIRLS to EDUCATE with her own daughter, between eight and nine years of age. No objection to the entire charge of orphans or children from India. They would have the advantages of an accomplished education with all the comfort of home, and change of air by the sea-bath for a few weeks during the summer. Terms, from fifty to sixty guineas per annum. Address to E. C. Fatten's Library, Chapham Common.

COUNTRY WALKS and SEASIDE RAMBLES rendered instructive and delightful.—STATHAM'S LILLIPUTIAN CHARM MICROSCOPE shows animalcules in water, structure of flowers, seaweeds, mites, small insects, and all minute objects. Gift, mounted, 5s.; silver, 7s. 6d.; gold, 12s. 6d., free by post, with directions for use, by WILLIAM STATHAM, Optician, 302, Regent-street, W.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved Compound Microscope, £2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

TELESCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Tourist Achromatic Telescope in sling case with three pulls. Price 18s. 6d.—Address, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size, form, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. N.B.—Deerstalking Glasses and Telescopes of all kinds.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very finest description, with all the recent improvements, same as supplied to Sir Colin Campbell and the chief officers now serving in India. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECIFIC LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision, become impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invariable Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

THE NAVAL FETES AT CHERBOURG: GRAND MEETING OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 21,

WILL CONTAIN
THE FOLLOWING ENGRAVINGS OF THIS INTERESTING EVENT:
Her Majesty Visiting the Emperor
Napoleon on Board *La Bretagne*
(Two-page Engraving).
Her Majesty Inspecting the Har-
bour and Fortifications of Cher-
bourg (Two pages).
Encampment at Cherbourg (Page.)
The Emperor Going on Board *La Bretagne*.
ALSO,
The Bourse at Antwerp, recently destroyed by fire (Page).
New Church at Richmond, Surrey.
Rock Temple, Trichinopoly.
Portrait of the Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator for Massachusetts, United States.
Opening of the New Dock.
Statue of the Emperor Napoleon I.
The Emperor's State Gondola, as seen lighted from the *Diadem* by Major Fitzmaurice's New Life-light.
The Departure of her Majesty from Cherbourg.
Medal Commemorative of the Inauguration of the Church of St. Isaac, Russia.
Peter the Great's Residence in the Summer Garden, St. Petersburg.
House at Deptford in which Peter the Great Resided.
Price Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.
Office, 198, Strand.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, PRINTED IN COLOURS in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of AUGUST 7th. Subscribers and the Public are informed that this Number has been reprinted, and may be had of all Newsagents and Book-sellers; and at the Office, 198, Strand. Price 5d., Paper and Coloured Supplement.

* Post-office Orders to be made payable to "GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, London."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

WHILE the Emperor of the French was announcing to the world, by an inscription on a statue, that he intended and intends to renew at Cherbourg—"the marvels of Egypt,"—whatever those marvels may mean,—the English people announced a greater marvel than Egypt, ancient or modern, ever produced, or than France, or any other nation of Europe, is ever likely to rival. The two great facts were simultaneously made known; the one amid the blaze and thunder of three thousand guns, the other by an unexpected paragraph in the newspapers. But, compared with the one fact, how paltry is the other! The submersion of the Atlantic wire robs of most of its importance the demonstration of Cherbourg. When the Emperor of the French proposed the health of Queen Victoria on his own soil, in his own harbour, and spoke of that peace which is alike his interest and his duty, it was well. When the Prince Consort acknowledged the toast, reciprocated the peaceful sentiment, and proposed the health of the Emperor and Empress of the French, it was also well. But when the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* signalled each other from their respective harbours in Ireland and Newfoundland, and demonstrated the complete success of the greatest as well as the most beneficent marvel of our age, it was better than well. The noblest work of our age and race was accomplished, and the war-gods of Europe were reminded that Peace had its victories more stupendous than Battle ever wrought or Ambition ever dreamt of. Let the Queen and the Emperor

shake hands, for good may result; but, when America and Great Britain talk to each other under the waters of the Atlantic, good is certain, and evil all but impossible.

The other scientific marvels of modern times, from the invention of the Printing-press and the discovery of America, down to the full adaptation of the Steam-Engine and the Railway to the purposes of locomotion, have not as yet produced the fruits expected of them. Notwithstanding the diffusion of knowledge by means of the printing-press, and the increased intercourse due to steam locomotion, the populations of Europe and Asia are but imperfectly acquainted with each other. Differences of language, of manners, of habits, and of religious faith keep them apart, and will long continue to do so. They will doubtless share to some extent the advantages of telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New; but the main benefits will fall to the lot of Great Britain and America. These nations are almost the sole depositaries of human freedom. They represent the liberty, the intelligence, and the enterprise of our time. Closely united by blood, language, and education, they will become united still more closely by interest and friendship, now that they can communicate their thoughts, wants, and wishes by means of electricity. Between them will be formed an alliance the most natural and the most beneficial possible in the present confused and imperfect relations of humanity; and the probability of war will be as far removed into the future as the probability of hostile collision between our globe and any wandering comet of which astronomers may have cognisance.

But if such are likely to be the international results, whilst not one or two wires, but twenty, are throbbing under the waves of the ocean with the messages of trade, diplomacy, and affection, what are to be the results to the British Empire itself? Distance is practically annihilated between the component parts of that huge dominion; and it will be for our statesmen and leading minds to consider whether that dominion "on which the sun never sets" shall not become actually, as well as theoretically, one. In the early days of our Parliamentary and Constitutional system, and even within the memory of living men, it took as long a time for the member for Caithness or Rosshire to travel from his county town to Westminster, as it would now take him to travel from Quebec or Montreal to Liverpool and London. Great Britain is but small compared with the United States; but the magnitude of the British Empire dwarfs even the gigantic realm of our transatlantic brother. And will not the outlying portions of that dominion, as soon as they are enabled to hold instantaneous communication with Downing-street, ask to be included in the empire as true component parts, and not as remote colonies, possessions, and dependencies? And, while the Parliament of Great Britain shall still continue to legislate for the parent isles, will it not at some future time become desirable and necessary that another and a larger Parliament or Congress of the whole Monarchy—inclusive of Canada on the one side, and of India on the other—shall assemble at London or elsewhere to debate imperial questions in the presence of delegates and members duly chosen and appointed by the people of those regions? Already the provinces of British America are taking counsel on the means of forming themselves into a federal union under the British Crown, and linking themselves together, by railways and lines of telegraph, as the first steps towards that consolidation and "solidarity" which they feel to be essential to their prosperity and good government. The more the uses of the transatlantic telegraph are familiarised to Englishmen in distant lands, the more intimate will become the union of the empire, until Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or even British Columbia—the last-born child of a fruitful mother—shall become to the England of the nineteenth century what Cumberland, Sutherlandshire, and Donegal were in the sixteenth and the seventeenth. Distance is no longer any obstacle to the fulfilment of such projects; and the legislative unity of the British Empire, accomplished by the agencies of a General Federal Congress, would be more valuable as a means of defence against foreign aggression than an army larger than any possessed by the most powerful despots of Europe, or any three of them. There have been coalitions against England before now. There may be such coalitions again; but even the invasion of the sacred soil of the motherland and its occupation by a successful enemy—were such a catastrophe possible—would not be a fatal blow to British power, so united and binding England and its colonies together by such strong ties as those of common interest and common responsibility. The electric telegraph is so great an idea that it will naturally produce other great ideas. The demand for Parliamentary reform with which our coy statesmen are now flirting and coquetting may, perhaps, give place hereafter to a greater demand for the unity of the British Empire. Of course Red-Tape and the Electric Wire will play at opposite purposes in this great movement; and Red-Tape may laugh in the meantime at what it may call the absurdity and impracticability of the notion. But the Atlantic telegraph itself seemed to many minds but a few months ago nothing more than an absurdity and an impracticability. Now it is a well-established fact, with the fame and the advantages of which the whole world is ringing, and on the consequences of which the whole world is speculating.

In the meantime Peace is the Message, the Lesson, the Hope, and, as far as England and the United States are concerned, the Certainty of the Atlantic Telegraph. With Peace between them, cemented and increased from day to day by every pulsation of the wire, small and of little account will be the wars and the squabbles of Europe.

THE "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM" AND THE CHERBOURG FETES.—A letter of thanks has been sent to Mr. Churchward, the Superintendent of the Royal and Imperial Mail-packet Service at Dover, subscribed by several members of Parliament, bearing testimony to his great courtesy in offering them accommodation on the *Prince Frederick William*, whereby they were enabled to prolong their stay at Cherbourg for another day. They cordially thank him for his thoughtful attention and generous hospitality; and conclude by stating "that it is a matter of congratulation to the public that the comfort and security of passengers, and the punctual conveyance of the mails between England and France, are intrusted to gentlemen and a staff of officers so well qualified to discharge such responsible duties."

NEW PEERAGES.—Last Friday night's *Gazette* announced the elevation to the peerage of General Sir Colin Campbell, by the title of Baron Clyde; also the granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto the Earl of Seafield, by the title of Baron Strathsepey. The *Gazette* of Tuesday announced the ennobling of Mr. T. P. Leigh, his title being Baron Kingsdown.

THE COURT

On Monday the Queen and Prince left Osborne at two o'clock, crossed to Gosport in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, where the Royal party entered three of her Majesty's carriages, and, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, attended by Lady Macdonald, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Col. the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Captain Du Plat. The Royal party left the Palace in three carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of Life Guards to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, where a special train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Gravesend, where the Queen immediately embarked on board the Royal yacht, en route for Potsdam. The Queen anchored in the Scheldt at 8.30 p.m., and at Antwerp at 6.30 upon the morning of Wednesday, after a very fine passage. The following telegram from Lord Broomfield was received at the Foreign Office:—

August 11, 5.30 p.m.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite have just arrived at the Breidenbach Hotel, Dusseldorf. All well.

On Wednesday morning the Queen pursued her journey to Potsdam, where the Royal party arrived the same evening, and will there meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort started on a visit to their daughter, the Princess Frederick of Prussia, embarking from the same port by which the latter had left our shores. Although orders had been given to make the embarkation private, the Mayor and Corporation of Gravesend were on the pier, and presented an address. Her Majesty soon stepped on board, a salute was fired from Tilbury Fort, a rapturous cheer broke forth from the people on board the vessels in the river, as well as from those standing on the banks, and the band played the National Anthem. The Mayor (Mr. Troughton), in the name of the young ladies who received the Princess Royal in February last, headed by Miss Troughton, then presented to her Majesty a beautiful souvenir, in a russia-leather case, which it was requested her Majesty would convey to her daughter. The souvenir consisted of a design including the Royal arms, the Gravesend arms, and the names of the young ladies, wreathed together, with the following inscription in German:—"We intrust our treasure to thee with our fullest confidence." Her Majesty expressed her admiration of the memorial, and, having thanked the Mayor, said she would present it to her daughter. In the course of a few minutes the Royal yacht was under way. The sun shone forth brilliantly, and the scene was in all respects most animating. The Queen and the Prince stood on the side of the vessel acknowledging the cheers with which they were greeted. By half-past ten the Royal yacht was out of sight. The Earl of Malmesbury is the Secretary of State in attendance. A regatta in honour of the embarkation of her Majesty and the Prince Consort took place during the day. A two-oared match, a four-oared match, a duck-hunt, and a grand display of fireworks, were among the sports.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Aberfeldie, from Edinburgh, on Tuesday last. Her Royal Highness proposes to stay in the Highlands until the end of next month.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus left town on Sunday evening for Dover, en route for Germany. The Grand Duke was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge to the railway terminus at London-bridge.

The marriage of Viscount Grey de Wilton, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Wilton, with Lady Elizabeth Craven, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Craven, was solemnised on Wednesday, by special licence, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE met a party of his constituents at Dover on Friday week, in order to communicate to them his views on the state of public affairs, and the position of parties, as well as to justify his political career since the last general election. Mr. Finnis occupied the chair. The hon. member, who made a lively, sparkling speech, was well received by his constituents.

LIEUTENANT W. EDGEWORTH, a relative of the Miss Edgeworth of literary celebrity, has recently been presented with a valuable sword, the manufacture of Messrs. Clowes and Woodward, of Dublin, bearing on its blade this inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant William Edgeworth, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, by the tenantry on the Edgeworth estates, as a testimony of his gallant conduct at Delhi and Bohunshuhur, 1853."

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their session at Salisbury last week. Stonehenge, the Roman works at Amesbury, the beautiful church erected by Mr. Sidney Herbert at Wilton, and the Castle of Wardour, were the chief attractions for excursion visits. The meeting closed on Saturday last.

HORNCASTLE GREAT HORSE FAIR, LINCOLNSHIRE.—This celebrated horse fair, which lasts eight days, commenced on Tuesday. The first two days form the great attraction, and on these the chief portion of the business is transacted. The show this year comprises a rather less number of horses than usual, but the cattle exhibited for sale are of the most improved breeds, and first-class animals.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROMFORD CHURCH SCHOOLS was held on Thursday week, in the fields of Mr. George, adjoining the ancient seat of Sir Anthony Cooke. The school children, numbering upwards of 800, assembled at the Infant Schoolrooms, and walked in procession with flags and banners to the church, attended by the teachers and lady visitors, and preceded by the clergy of the parish and an excellent band of music. After evensong had been said, and the 100th Psalm sung by the children, they proceeded to the playing-fields, where they received an abundant supply of cake, tea, fruit, &c., and amused themselves right merrily for the rest of the day. Upon their return they sang "God Save the Queen" in the market-place; and, with three cheers for their Vicar and kind friends, dispersed to their several homes, having heartily enjoyed the treat.

AT NORTH SHIELDS, on Tuesday, a mechanics' institution was inaugurated with considerable éclat. The institution was commenced some time about 1827, and had to encounter considerable opposition; but about five years ago a more determined effort was made to procure a hall and building equal to the educational wants of the town; a splendid bazaar was held, and the wealthy inhabitants most nobly responded to the appeal of the committee—the result being the splendid building in Howard-street, which was opened on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mr. Lindsay on the 19th of July, 1857. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay attended the inauguration. Lord Bury was prevented from attending by the death of a relative, and Mr. Justice Haliburton, by an attack of the gout. Mr. Roebuck delivered the inaugural address, which was full of wit and good sense. At the soirée in the evening both Mr. Lindsay and the hon. member for Sheffield indulged in some fun, and not a little national boasting, at the expense of the Cherbourg demonstration.

GLASGOW CELTIC SOCIETY.—The second grand national gathering of this society was held in the Upper College Park on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th instant. The main objects, contemplated in the formation of the society were the preservation of the language and literature of the Highlanders of Scotland, as well as the encouragement of their athletic sports, and the institution of a fund from which destitute Highlanders might receive temporary relief. The weather during the games was delightful, with the exception of a heavy thunderstorm, which came on on Thursday about two o'clock. The park may be regarded as classic ground, being part of the college property, from which a commanding view of the more interesting portions of the city may be obtained. The Grand Stand, capable of accommodating about 1000 people, was crowded on both days, the charges for admission being 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. On Thursday it was calculated that not fewer than 14,000 people were present, and the scene in point of beauty and animation was one perhaps never surpassed by any gathering of the same sort. Letters of apology for absence were received from his Grace the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Douglas, &c. The arrangements, under the special direction of Peter Reid, Esq., were most complete.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—At one of Mr. Nixon's collieries at Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, a stage, crowded by a number of carpenters and sinkers, suddenly gave way, and was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a considerable depth. Two men, named William Rees and Richard Jones, were brought out dead. Two other poor fellows were much hurt. The others had contrived to save themselves by clinging to the sides of the shaft; they held upon which they retained in a very extraordinary manner.—On Friday week at Curdler Hill colliery, near Nottingham, two men, named Thomas Haywood and William Goulder, bricklayers, working in one of the pits, 475 yards in depth, arching the "main road," removed the "centres," and, the brickwork not being secure, a portion of the arching fell upon the poor men, crushing them to death.

THE DANGER OF PLAYING AT HANGING.—At Liverpool a boy, the son of a Jewish Rabbi, on Tuesday, was playing with some companions, and, with the object of imitating an execution, fastened one end of a cord upon a nail, and the other end round his neck. His companions thought he was only in play, but, to their horror, the jest had been turned into a fatal reality, and the boy was actually hung. He died before he could be liberated.

LEANDERS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday morning three young gentlemen swam across the Mersey from New Brighton to the North Dock wall, a distance of a mile and a half (the tide being low at the time), in thirty-six minutes.

CAPTURE OF WHALES.—A few days ago a shoal of whales, numbering about 150, appeared in the Minch, and afterwards went up a loch near Stornoway. The inhabitants captured thirty-three of them. They measured from ten to thirty feet in length.

A TOWN MISSIONARY at Wolverhampton, named Clarke, has been almost killed by a set of Irishmen, while preaching in the street. He was struck down with a heavy stone, and kicked in a most brutal manner while down; when rescued by a few friends he was quite unconscious, and it was found that he had sustained a concussion of the brain.

At the Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, there have been the following arrivals during the past week:—Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Lady Palmer, Admiral Walpole, Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., and family; J. T. Henriques, Esq., Colonel Grant, Rev. H. M. Miller and Mrs. Miller, &c.

A SAVAGE OUTRAGE has been committed by the "turn-outs" at Redminster Collieries upon one of the men at work. They kicked him on the head, chest, and body; and one turn-out, named Vining, kicked him in the face with such violence as to fracture his jaw. The persons concerned in the outrage have been committed.

AN ACCIDENT, happily unattended with loss of life, happened on the South-Eastern Railway, at the Ramsgate station, on Tuesday. An omission to apply the breaks while a train, filled with passengers, was running on an inclined plane into the station led to a terrible shock, and great numbers of the passengers sustained severe injuries in bruises and lacerations of the head and face.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An excursionist from Salisbury to Southampton, on Monday, got out of the train against orders at Bishopstoke, to purchase some refreshment. The bell rang, and the train began to move. The young man ran hurriedly towards it, and came violently against a post that was in his way, and fell between the carriages on the line, a great portion of the train passing over him. His head was literally crushed to atoms.

ACCIDENT AT A MECHANICS' INSTITUTION FETE.—At a fête recently given to the members of the Blackley Mechanics' Institution, in a field near the town, a sad accident much marred the pleasures of the day. A young man named John Holt, the librarian to the institution, was on the quelling-ground, when an arrow that had been carelessly shot struck him below the right eye, entering the orbit, and penetrating downwards. It is doubtful whether or not he will eventually lose the sight of the eye.

RIOTS IN KILKENNY.—There is news from Kilkenny of a series of rather alarming riots, which broke out there on Sunday last and continued throughout the following day, when it was found necessary to forward a requisition to the military authorities at the Curragh for the assistance of troops to suppress the disturbances. The *cause* is described by a local paper as a "rebellion of the reapers," composed of agricultural labourers of the district, aided by a contingent of Connaught men and large bodies of peasantry from Tipperary and the King's and Queen's Counties, who, it appears, had entered into an organised combination for the destruction of reaping-machines and the prevention of the practice of mowing corn with the scythe.

A BANKRUPT AMATEUR IN VIRTU.—A bankrupt, Mr. Samuel Griffiths, of Wolverhampton, connected with the iron firms of South Staffordshire and the Wolverhampton Bank, came up to the Birmingham Court on Tuesday for his third examination. In the course of it he said this was his third bankruptcy. His household expenses, which included the keep of four or five business horses, were £1200 a year; his hotel and travelling expenses, £270 a year; his solicitor's expenses, £500 a year. He, in connection with another, had bought Landseer's last picture, "Saved," for £1500, upon which they had paid £500. He had bought a set of gold chessmen for £80. The chessmen were now in the possession of a Birmingham pawnbroker for £32. He had also purchased, not a diamond, but a paste bracelet, that was now on his wife's wrist, for between £100 and £200. He had likewise bought a model of Delhi temple, that was now in the hands of a creditor, to whom he owed £1100. A silver dressing-case, that had been the property of Lord Gough, he had also bought. The dressing-case, the chessmen, and the Delhi temple, he had purchased from Messrs. Samuels and Montague, of London. The latter transaction was adverted to in a letter from these gentlemen, in which they express their gratification that so rare an article has fallen to the possession of one so well capable of appreciating it, as evidenced in his profound speculations on the origin and purpose of the beautiful temple. They also say, "Our customer speaks of an extraordinary elephant, which is studded with precious stones, and cost, we are afraid to quote the amount. If you are game for such a magnificent article, pray tell us, and we will go in for it. The price will be something under £1000." The bankrupt, however, had not "gone in" for the "extraordinary elephant." The examination was adjourned for a week.

AT THE ASSIZES AT WELLS, on Tuesday, John Baker Bucknell was found guilty of the murder of his grandfather and grandmother, John and Betsy Bucknell, at Creeke St. Michael, on the 13th of April last. It will be remembered that an early hour in the morning the grandfather was found shot in his cellar, on some straw which had been set alight around him. His wife was discovered up stairs in bed with her throat cut and head beaten in, and the house ransacked. A variety of circumstances forming a close chain of evidence against the prisoner was laid before the jury in a connected narrative, by Mr. J. D. Coleridge, for the prosecution, and supported by witnesses. The prisoner had run his grandfather into debt, and having lived with him for some time knew the habits of the old couple—where their money was kept—and the gun and the knife used in committing the deed. A letter and knife of the prisoner's were found in a pigsty, tied up, with some of the missing property, in a handkerchief he had worn. At half-past five in the morning the discharge of the gun was heard by a neighbour, and the prisoner was seen in the road near the cottage about six o'clock, and blood was found on his clothes. There were also a variety of minor circumstances of a suspicious character. An able defence was made by Mr. Kingdon, who contended that the only real evidence against the prisoner was the finding of the knife and letter in the bundle, and asked what possible motive or object could the prisoner, had he committed the murder, have had in putting such articles into the bundle, which would convict him of the crime? The prisoner slept at his father's, and lived at his grandfather's. If he had not his knife and his letter in his pocket, they would expect to find them lying at one or other of his homes. If any foul murderer came into the house and took all the property he found lying about, they would expect to find those articles among others which had been stolen, and these things were found with the sugar-tongs and the £5 note. The prisoner must have been insane to have put them there. The trial occupied a day and a half. The jury, after considering for twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Mr. Baron Watson passed sentence of death.

ESCAPE FROM GAOL.—On Friday evening (last week) a convicted garrotter, named Robert Boyd, under sentence of six years' penal servitude, made a daring and clever escape from his cell in the gaol of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. With a chisel he forced the foul-water pipe from the wall and roof, and then squeezed through the aperture (15 by 9 inches), and so gained the roof. Possessing himself of rugs from empty cells, he proceeded to a gallery round the wing of the prison, communicating by an iron bridge with another gallery round the wing in which is placed the governor's house, and thus reached within a few feet of the governor's bedroom. However, he crossed the bridge, entered the gallery above the governor's window, and, crossing another bridge on the other side, he dropped to the ground in an open space between the cell buildings and the outer wall of the prison. He next got over a wall in the stoneyard, where, possessing himself of a plank and two bags of teased hair, he reascended the wall which intersects the outer wall forty feet lower, and is furnished with *choux de frise* at the point of intersection. Having choked this apparatus with the bags of hair, so as to prevent the spiked roller revolving, he placed one end of the plank upon it, raised the other to the top of the boundary wall, and clambered up the plank to the top of the outer wall. Then fastening one end of a knotted rope made of the rugs to the plank, and flinging the rope down the outer face of the wall, he descended into Carlisle-square, got clear away, and has not since been traced. It is supposed he gained the street between two and half-past three o'clock in the morning, as nothing was seen at the former time, and at the latter the rope of eight bed-rugs was found dangling from the wall.—A convict at Chatham, named Thomas Ferside, a twice-returned transport of desperate character, made a daring escape from the establishment after being locked in his cell after work on Saturday evening last. He must have secreted some tools on his person whilst in the dockyard, and then, by working till between three and four in the morning, succeeded in cutting a hole rather more than a foot square through the iron ceiling of his cell, more than the eighth of an inch thick. Before quitting his cell he tore up his sheets and blankets, and tied them together to be used as a rope. After getting through the ceiling he crawled for some distance between the rafters and roof of the prison until he found an opening, when he let himself down into the yard, the early hour enabling him to elude the vigilance of the warders. He then crossed the prison yard, and by means of his rope succeeded in scaling the high boundary wall of the prison. On descending the other side he was seen by one of the Coastguard men stationed at St. Mary's-creek, who called upon him to stop, threatening to shoot him if he did not. The convict, however, ran off, the man firing at him without effect. As soon as the escape became known a number of warders turned out to endeavour to capture him, but so successfully had he carried out his escape that he was not missed even by the man on duty in his part of the prison. After leaving St. Mary's, it was ascertained that he broke into the railway-station at New Brighton, and stole some clothes, which he wore away, taking the direction towards Canterbury.—On Tuesday afternoon Thomas Brown, a prisoner, who had just received a sentence of ten years' penal servitude, made his escape from Lancaster Castle. He presented himself at the gate as one of the workmen going into the town for some tools, and the turnkey let him out.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY lost but little time after her return from Cherbourg in departing upon an expedition far more pleasant to herself than the accepting hospitalities of the class which the Queen had to accept in France—at the very best, formalities. Our Sovereign left Gravesend on Tuesday, and her progress to the new home of her eldest daughter, the lately-married Princess, has been rapid and prosperous. During this progress the Queen will not have to witness the marvels of Egypt renewed in Cherbourg, but the happiness of Windsor Castle reproduced in Berlin, and if the salutes with which she has been received were not so noisy as those of the fortifications they were a good deal more welcome. Her subjects have but to wish her a pleasant sojourn; of her safe return they have no particular doubt, not anticipating a *coup d'état* to detain her by the waters of the Spree, which, by the way, must odoriferously remind our Queen of a river near her own palace of Fimlico.

Messages, daily increasing in elaboration, continue to arrive from Newfoundland by the electric wire, and to be acknowledged there. The arrangements for completing the telegraph at both ends are making rapid and satisfactory advance, and the great achievement will shortly be accomplished. It is the deed of the nineteenth century. If there is any drawback to the satisfaction one feels at the exploit, it is in the thought of the terribly hard duty which a certain Shakespearean quotation is obliged to do about this time—"Puck's idea, my dear Madam, Puck's idea is realised," many thousand well-informed elderly gentlemen have remarked at as many country tea-tables: "a girdle is put about the globe in forty minutes—great poet, Shakespeare, M'm."

Two political notorieties have delivered speeches—Mr. Osborne and Mr. Roebuck. The former has recovered in the country the tongue which he rather signally lost in Parliament of late, and has come out with a tolerably profuse shower of well-studied jocularities, some of them not of the most refined description. According to the reporters, the audience laughed, and the patriot's mission was therefore accomplished. An oratorical effort of another kind has been made by the member for Sheffield, who inaugurated a mechanics' institution at Tynemouth with an eloquent address, in which he earnestly recommended self-culture to the working man, and bitterly ridiculed the hypocrisy of those among the humbler class who clamour for a franchise which they value so little that they will not give up "the price of a pot of beer a week" to buy the qualification. And, in a second speech, Mr. Roebuck, who had been to Cherbourg, burst out with an indignant protest against Englishmen being afraid of anything in the world, or doubtful of their power to beat anything in the world. We were reminded of the effect he produced, when speaking on the subject of an invasion some years ago, when, despite his insignificant figure and feeble voice, he electrified his hearers by the passion which he threw into his last words. "Let them come, gentlemen—that is their business. Be it yours to take care that none of them return."

New peerages have been conferred. Sir Colin Campbell, as everybody knows, is now Lord Clyde. An eminent lawyer (and something higher and better), Mr. Pemberton Leigh, has been made Lord Kingsdown. On the other hand, a lamentable event, let its character have been what it might, has deprived the aristocracy of a well-known member of the order, a nobleman who was best known as Lord Drumlanrig, but who has recently become Marquis of Queensberry, and who has died by the discharge of his gun. One who should have been, but is not yet, at all events, a peer, Sir John Lawrence, returns home, a Baronet, to join the Indian Council.

Ireland holds the end of the grand mechanical product of the intellect of the day; but all Irishmen do not see the value of mechanical science, especially when applied to agricultural purposes. There have been, and still are, serious riots—if an Irish riot can be called serious—in Kilkenny, which place has been delivered over to a mob, whose grievances are the farmers' thrashing-machines, and the scythe as an instrument of reaping. Machinery has been broken, and personal violence—or what an Englishman would think such—has been displayed in some knocking down, bruising, and robbing. The respectable inhabitants seem to take it very easily, the strongest step they have adopted being the agreeing to petition the authorities to grant a little more protection. In England, where we don't "depend" upon authorities quite so much, the orderly population would at once have been sworn in as special constables, armed themselves, and read the rioters a severe lesson: but Irishmen expect everything to be done for them.

Complaints, during this travelling season, pour in upon all hands touching the reckless delays to which railway travellers are subjected, and the rudeness with which their remonstrances are treated. Excursionists by the *Orwell* have one grievous story of being deserted at Thames Haven; people from Brighton who are not excursionists complain of having been kept three quarters of an hour because a mob from Lewes races had to be provided for, and the company, though knowing this, made no extra provision of steam power; and there are other cases in which much annoyance has been sustained. Great benefit has accrued to the public by the conduct of juries who give large damages against the railways wherever negligence is proved. Something of the kind will have to be done to abate the nuisance of unpunctuality. We have given the railway people despotic power. We have allowed them to crash through the poor man's home, the rich man's oaks. We have allowed them to make their own laws, and issue passports to the Queen's subjects, which passports have to be *visé*, and any gendarme may demand to see it. We allow them to imprison us, and to forbid us to smoke or to move without their leave. In return—for we do not give all this for nothing—we demand punctual conveyance. As for the disclaimer of liability to a "time bargain" inserted on the bills, it is as foolish nonsense as a magistrate has declared the announcement at the stations that a company, if it has issued bad money, will not change it unless discovered on the instant. Let somebody who has really a case for damages try a fall with a company, and hear what a "British jury" will say.

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL SYNOD.—At the meeting of the synod at Aberdeen, on Thursday week, the Bishop said: "Before proceeding, I have to remark that I see persons here who have not my authority for being present. I positively refuse to give my sanction to ladies being present, and, until the ladies withdraw, I shall not proceed with the business. (There were some half-dozen ladies in the front seat of the south gallery.) If the ladies have any delicacy they will not remain without permission from me, and I hope any gentlemen who may have influence with them will exert their influence to get them to accede to my request. (After a pause, and no stir among the ladies, the Bishop continued.) If the ladies are determined, I am equally determined, and I will adjourn the synod to another place." (A pause of some minutes ensued, and yet no signs of the ladies retiring—for half an hour.) The Bishop then retired, but the ladies in the gallery sat still for some minutes. Ultimately, after a good deal of consultative whispering, and having had the benefit of a reverend brother who ascended to the gallery, they retired.

JAMES SEALE was hanged on Tuesday, at Dorchester, by sentence of law. He was convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of a young girl at Stoke Abbot in April last, under circumstances of great atrocity.



THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

How very little can be doing (and is doing) in literature—our London literature, our English, our Scottish, our Irish, our Isle of Man, and Berwick-upon-Tweed literature? Intellectual grub-street—now rechristened after Milton, and called Milton-street—goes out of town, gun in hand, as grouse is about to appear in Leadenhall Market. When Mr. Fisher, of Duke-street, Piccadilly (the phoenix of our time), begins his business, literature ceases. Here is Longman in Hampshire spending the large profits three generations have gained from literature in improving his already fine property. Blackwood (the Ebony of all time) is busy with his Scottish maps, a little improved by "Viator" of the *Times*. Murray—better still—is travelling, handbook sheets in hand, over English counties, with which he is already learnedly familiar, and busy improving the manuscript materials he possesses from the skilful notes of his own and also his father's friends. Why, let us ask Mr. Murray of London, and we will add the Messrs. Black of Edinburgh, is a worn-out work—"The Beauties of England and Wales"—the best book we possess about England?

Mr. Croker, a real critic, has been dead just one year. We had a liking, in our way, for the man,—kind, gentle, and satirical he was—full of affection, of earnest sympathy, and full of wormwood withal. A few days ago we stood, head uncovered, before his grave in West Moulsey Churchyard, and read, not without tears, the following touching verses on the red granite slab which covers Croker's remains and the remains removed from Wimbleton of his only child, Spencer Perceval Croker, who died when a boy of three years old. Mrs. Croker, it will be seen, is touchingly alluded to:—

Oh pity us who lost when Spencer died
Our child, our hope, our pleasure, and our pride!
In him we saw, or fancied, all such youth
Could show of talents, tenderness, and truth;
And hoped to other eyes his ripened powers
Would keep the promise they had made to ours;
But God a different, better growth has given—
The seed he planted here now blooms in heaven.

To our thinking these are touching lines, a little built perhaps on lines by Canning on his son.

We were out a little last week, it appears, about "The Steaks," and our old friend Mr. Stephenson—a man for whom we had a liking. Peg Woffington—a name to be remembered in the drama—was not, we now learn, a member of "The Steaks." Peg was not a member of "The Steaks" as reformed by Jockey of Norfolk, the "Solomon," as Walpole calls him, of Arundel Castle. We propose giving some day—and in this column—a brief, and, as we do not furnish the matter ourselves, we will undertake to say an interesting, account of "The Steaks"—not as present, but as "The Steaks," a fine old English club, existed when the high-bred Howard of former times was king in Covent-garden.

In art we have little to mention except one fact of some moment—that Sir Charles Eastlake has nobly thrown off the supposed chill of his nature, and has defended in print—and not unsuccessfully defended—a scholar and a gentleman a little waggishly overthrown by Lord Elcho and Mr. Coningham.

The East India Company expires with partridges, on the 1st of September. What, it is asked, did the Company do for literature? Men well informed reply, "Nothing." The Leadenhall-street support of literature was confined to a subscription of forty copies for a book. It was once in the power of a Chairman (shall we mention his name?—Captain Shepherd) to break the heart of the ablest author Indian literature has given to European literature. But Captain Shepherd was not Currie. Sir Henry Rawlinson—if wise men are not mistaken—will do worlds of good for India removed from Leadenhall street.

Old books, Oxford scholars will hear with delight, rise every day in value. Old Anthony à Wood will, in his grave at Merton, learn with delight that the library of his learned editor—our old friend, Philip Bliss—has sold, under Sotheby and Wilkinson's hammer, for a sum beyond Oxford hotel prices. And yet there is residue of Bliss's library to come to the hammer. Bliss's port—and it was good—has sold at a lower average price than his books. His well-filled shelves have sold better than his well-stored cellars.

Our great novelist, Mr. Dickens, is making more money out of town than he made in town. It is easy to understand the fine feeling of the country for a deservedly popular favourite. A skilled actor, nay, a skilled orator—reading, acting, with all the public privacy of a private meeting, works which have delighted, as they will continue to delight, all lovers of Fielding and Smollett—must be an attraction that will command attentive listeners such as Mr. Dickens cannot fail to secure.

Lord Ellesmere's society may effect (read the report of the society) a real service to very useful objects connected with useful literature. His Lordship has now a chance, and he works with able men, of carrying a matter of moment to a successful issue. Our records are not all in Mr. Pennethorne's new building: many better records are mouldering in damp chests and neglected closets in still damper churches. It is high time that a nation loving its peerage records should look after its parish registers. We are all interested in such memorials of our forefathers and ourselves. Lord Ellesmere—and he has yet to win his spurs—should take up, at any expense, the recommendations of the learned society of which he is president. In what church in England was Shakespeare married? Who knows?

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The enlightened committee of the Royal Exchange of 1844, considering that that edifice, which figuratively represented the counting-house of the world, was deserving of the highest honour the sister arts could bestow, boldly called in the aid of architecture, painting, and sculpture to prove that a judicious employment of the ornamental with the useful was alike akin to the tastes and pursuits of our merchant princes. We recall with feelings of national pride the time when our youthful Queen inaugurated that building, and the loud and truly English cheers that echoed through its halls when the splendour of the decorations was unfolded. The gorgeous effect of colour thus revealed to the eye of those who had been accustomed to associate gloom and an universal grey with a London atmosphere was as wondrous as it was spontaneous. Fourteen years have already passed over our heads, and the tooth of Time, which spares nothing, has succeeded in leaving its mark upon even this solid pile. Whether in the soot-begrimed acanthus of the principal portico—whether on the marble cheeks and drapery of the statue of the Queen in the centre quadrangle, or in the still picturesque but sadly obscured works of the pencil in the ambulatory—everything seems to sigh for the refreshing touch of art and enterprise. Is there not as much good taste and love for the fine arts amongst the present commercial generation as there was amongst their immediate predecessors? We believe there is, and that it is only necessary to call attention to this subject to produce the remedy.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show and meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at Hexham on Tuesday, and it is considered to have been the best held by the society. There was a very fine show of shorthorned cattle and of horses. The Cheviot sheep exhibited fully maintained the character which this district bears for that quality of sheep. There was a tolerably good show of imple-

ments. Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, has been actively employed up to the commencement of this week in examining the rocks between Dunnet Head and Strathly. He is now proceeding through the Orkney Islands and to Zetland, whence he will return to the north and west coast of Sutherland.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE past week can hardly be said to have had any racing feature in it, except the fact of Flitch being much too close to Gracchus at Lewes to please his Derby supporters; and the excellent running of Lady Kingston at Wolverhampton. We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Drinkald, in his fiftieth year, an event for which his friends were not unprepared. Although he won the Cambridge-shire Stakes with the Widow, the Chester Cup with St. Lawrence, and sold Black Tommy (who would have won him his fortune back if he had not just missed the Derby) for 2000 guineas, he was a luckless turfite. His pet, Grey Tommy, sadly disappointed him, and Mathematician was one of his foolish fancies. The whole of the sport of next week is concentrated on York, where numberless two-year olds will make their maiden appearance; and among them, we believe, Lord Derby's colt Mutineer, by Slane, who is said to be the Surrey hope of the Whitewall lot. Roman Candle, Vedette, El Hakim, and Melissa, have all been backed in their turn for the Ebor Handicap; but nothing has yet been made a "hot" favourite, as considerable doubt hangs over Roman Candle's penalty. Wilton, Go-a-Head, East Langton, Gildermire, Beadsman (7 lb. extra), and Hepatica are in the Great Yorkshire. We are not sure as to whether the last mare is in form; if she is, we doubt much whether the Derby winner could give her 12 lb. Sir Tatton Sykes's yearlings will be sold on the second day of the races. They number some twenty-two, and include seventeen Daniel O'Rourke's, three or four Andovers, and a Cossack. The first regular victory was placed to little Dan's credit this week with Hibernian, so that they have no great prestige to help them at the hammer. Their great beauty is their very dark chestnut colour, their elegant light Irish forehands, and their perfectly iron backs and legs. The two-year-olds by him are the most promising-looking small hunters we ever saw. Rifleman's foals are very beautiful, and the veteran Baronet has upwards of thirty by him. Cotswold was advertised for sale on Monday next; but we believe that he is withdrawn. The price for Peto is said to be £1000, or £100 more than was offered for him by the foreigners last year.

Next week will find cub-hunting pretty general everywhere, and all the countries, except Lord Portsmouth's, are filled up. Will Cox, who was with Lord Doneraile last season, is engaged as huntsman to Mr. Theobald in the Craven country. Unless the rumour proves true that Captain White is to take it, the Essex and Suffolk will be hunted by a committee of seven, chosen from the two counties, but we hear that they would gladly place their hunt in the hands of any eligible master. There was a time before the fine young English gentleman becomes enamoured of the sweet, shady side of Pall-mall, and the Board of Green Cloth in St. James's street, when he thought it the highest honour that life could give, to bear a horn at his saddle-bow. Mr. Davis's plate was presented to him at the Royal Kennels last Tuesday. Lord Bessborough, and a few of the committee and Mr. Davis's friends, after visiting the hounds, sat down to a very handsome luncheon, and the plate was handed over to the veteran by his Lordship in a short and felicitous speech. It is very beautifully conceived and finished, and Mr. Davis's likeness and *tout ensemble* perfect in every respect, save that the boot-tops are too long. The death of the Marquis of Queensberry, almost two years to a day from the time that it was falsely promulgated, has caused a sad blank in sporting circles, where his frank good nature and high spirits had made him quite an idol. As a shot he had no superior, and he was also exceedingly good across country. With the rough-and-ready Joe Graham as his aide-de-camp, he had hunted the wild Dumfriesshire country for some years, when no one else could be found to take it in hand, and showed one run which, for length and severity, has but few to match it in chase annals. It is Scotland's fate to lose her good sportsmen young, and, like the late Marquis, Mr. Ramsay and Sir Frederick Johnstone died in their very heyday.

The horse show at Northallerton was not quite so good as we expected. Fifteen four-year-old hunters were drawn up in the ring, and the lot fell on Vaulter by Voltigeur, who won at Grantham this year, and was the three-year-old prize horse of this society in 1857. Among the three-year-olds, a very fine chesnut by Young Galaor was the pick of the Yorkshiremen (who all say that the Hadji will win t' Leger), but the judges were enamoured of the superior action of the winner, who was worth at least £100 less. Don John, President, The Curé, Barnton, Sweetmeat, Maroon, and British Yeoman, &c., were all represented in their classes; and there will be nothing in the yard to beat Sultan by the British Yeoman when he has another year over his head. The hunting mares and foals were very poor. Nearly all the roadsters were good, and the prize for the first and second best sire went to Mr. Ridsdale, of Ripley, with his Troubadour and Young Wildfire. The latter is remarkably beautiful, but somewhat lacks action. Barnton and Hospitality did not appear among the blood sires, but the other candidates—to wit, Spencer, Canute, Dr. Sangrado, General Williams, Sir Harry Martin, Amalgamation, Bondholder, St. Andrew, Farnham, Mr. Stiggins, and Greatheart were kept half an hour in the ring before the judges could decide whether Canute or Spencer was to have it. At last the Chester decision was reversed, and the victorious white ribbons were placed on Canute's brow. No horse has a finer back and limbs; but his colour is bad, and his forehead lacks spirit and style. Spencer, who was second last year to Dagobert, is a much more evenly-built horse; but he had grown quite lusty since Chester, and all the fire which set him off there so well had vanished entirely.

Next week will witness a perfect cricket carnival at Canterbury; and Kent (with Caffyn, Parr, and Jackson) will play all England their return match on Monday and Tuesday. That over, the Gentleman of Kent encounter the I Zingari (of whose eleven an admirable photograph has just been published); and then follows a match between the Gentlemen of Kent (with two players) against the Gentlemen of England. All England and the United All England will also be busy on Thursday and Friday—the former against twenty-two of the Liverpool Club and Ground (with two bowlers); and the latter at St. Leonard's, against twenty-two Gentlemen of Sussex and two bowlers. Jackson (for his bowling) and Caffyn (for his play in every department) are quite the "Eleven" lions of the season, and Carpenter the most brilliant of the "colts."

LEWES RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Flitch, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Aristocratic Plate.—Newington, 1. Naughty Boy, 2.
Castle Stakes.—Boundaway, 1. Eltham Beauty, 2.
Lewes Grand Free Handicap.—Queenstown, 1. Relapse, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Gracchus, 1. Flitch, 2.
County Plate.—Indulgence, 1. Subterfuge c., 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Salonica, 1. Aethon, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Borderer, 1. T. P. Cooke, 2.
Railway Nursery Stakes.—Hibernian, 1. Pan, 2.
Sussex County Cup.—Tournament, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2.
Tyrone Stakes.—Laineston, 1. Katrina, 2.
Borough Members' Plate.—New Brighton, 1. Freemason, 2.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Patchull Handicap.—Kestrel, 1. Thornhill, 2.
Wrottesley Stakes.—Lancaster, 1. Queen of Scots, 2.
Wolverhampton Handicap.—Fisherman, 1. Lifeboat, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Rio, 1. The Deer, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Orchell, 1. Star of the East, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—English Rose, 1. Bellona, 2.

TUESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Queen of Scots, 1. Barmad, 2.
Holyoake Handicap.—The Argosy, 1. Orchell, 2.
Chilton Stakes.—Lady Kingston, 1. Cast Aside I., 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Sir Colin walked over.
Borough Members' Plate.—Eurydice, 1. Contract, 2.
Foil Stakes.—The Merry Sunshine, 1. Mountain Nymph, 2.

READING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Borough Plate.—My Niece, 1. Matilda, 2.
Easthamstead Park Stakes.—Verona, 1. Relapse, 2.
Berkshire Stakes.—Compromise, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Ardour, 1. Pilly by Windhound, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Rosina, 1. Syria, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Clara Webster, 1. Twitter, 2.

THURSDAY.

Whitley Stakes.—Knight of Kars, 1. Katherine Logie, 2.
Caversome Stakes.—My Niece, 1. Lass of Richmond Hill, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Lady Well, 1. Syrie, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Lady Kingston, 1. Ardour, 2.
Stand Plate.—Tragedy, 1. Amaryllis, 2.

CRICKET.—Eleven of England v. Eighteen Veterans of England: At Kennington Oval on Saturday (the third day) this match was resumed, the Veterans finishing their second innings for 164, leaving the Eleven 51 to obtain to win, which they accomplished with the loss of one wicket only. Annexed is the score:—England: First innings 196; second innings, 51. Veterans: First innings, 82; second innings, 164.

AQUATICS.—The Royal Thames National Regatta came off on Tuesday. There were eleven races on the card, in each of which the entries were altogether first-rate. The prizes were all in money; and the distances from Putney-bridge to Hammersmith for scullers and pair oars, and from Putney-bridge to Chiswick Eyott for fours. The morning commenced with the Scullers' Race (open to the world) for prizes value £20, the final heat being won by R. Chambers, Newcastle. The Watermen's Apprentices rowed for a coat, badge, and freedom, together with pecuniary prizes presented by the Thames Subscription Club—E. Bell, Richmond, winning in the final heat. A Pair-oar Race (open to all the world), prize £24, was won by G. Hammetton and G. Frances. The final heat of the Champion Four-oared Race (open to the world), the great event of the Royal Thames National Regatta, left in abeyance from Tuesday, was decided on Wednesday: The Pride of the Thames Crew, 1; the Hammersmith Crew, 2; the Newcastle and Manchester Crew, 3; the Richmond Crew, 4. The prizes for this race were—First boat, £100; second, £20; third, £10; fourth, £5.

Windsor and Eton Royal Regatta: The regatta of this year, which came off on Friday week, was under the patronage of his Excellency the Belgian Minister, W. Vansittart, Esq., M.P.; C. W. Grenfell, Esq., M.P.; A. G. Roberts, Esq.; and R. E. Eynon, Esq. There were twenty-four silver cups to be contended for. The course was from Clever to Windsor-bridge. The final heat of the Watermen's Sculling Race was won by Emony, Wheeler being second. The Amateurs' Sculling Race was won by Mr. O. Smith; but, in consequence of some fouling on his part, the race was given to Mr. W. Neighbour. The Watermen's Sculling Race was won by Wheeler, Joel, Woodhouse, and Kempster; the Amateurs' Pair-oar Race by Messrs. Iles and Chapman; and the final heat of the Watermen's Pair-oar Race by Joel and Wheeler. The Challenge Cup was rowed over for by the Windsor Rowing Club. The Amateurs' Single Punting Race was won by Iles. The Ladies' Presentation Tankards: The race of the day by Messrs. Radnor, Whitman, Simpson, Darling (Jacobs, coxswain). The Watermen's Double Punting Race by Emony and T. Cannon. The Amateurs' Scratch Dingy Race by Mr. Smith, of Maidenhead. The Amateurs' Scratch Eight-oar Match by Webber's crew.

Royal Welsh Yacht Club: The annual regatta of this club has just taken place at Carnarvon. For the Prince of Wales Cup (a silver kettle, value 50 guineas) no race took place. Six yachts from Carnarvon, Holyhead, and Pwllheli, competed for the R. W. Y. C. Cup (a silver, value £20), which, after an exciting race, was won by the *Minerva*, of Pwllheli, owner Mr. Picton Jones. The race for the Amateurs' Rowing Cup, value 50 guineas, excited the most interest. The competing boats were the *Gazelle*, of Carnarvon, and the *Clutha*, of Liverpool, the *Clutha* being victorious. A variety of races followed, the sports closing with a fête in the castle grounds, and a ball, fashionably attended, at the Sportsmen Hotel.

The regatta at All Saints', Poplar, and Blackwall, for a new boat and money, came off on Monday. In the grand heat R. Cary won by a length.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 11, 1883.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.)	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 5	30.929	78.2	53.1	65.0	67.2	60.6	72.3	66.1	W.	2	0.000
" 6	30.121	68.0	49.2	60.1	65.6	58.5	66.4	57.3	N.W. NE	1	0.000
" 7	30.401	73.2	46.9	60.5	66.2	60.0	71.5	61.1	E. NE.	1	0.000
" 8	30.385	77.2	45.4	62.6	64.5	60.0	72.4	62.2	E. NE.	1	0.000
" 9	30.302	73.9	43.9	61.7	63.3	56.3	73.1	64.7	S. E. E.	3	0.000
" 10	30.081	78.6	53.0	67.2	70.1	64.9	75.9	65.8	N. NE.	5	0.000
" 11	30.008	80.2	50.2	68.6	73.4	62.2	73.0	69.7	E.	7	0.090
Means	30.175	75.6	50.1	64.0	67.2	60.4	72.1	63.8			0.090

The range of temperature during the week was 36.3 degrees.

The sky was beautifully clear on the nights from August 5 to midnight of the 9th, but has since been much overcast, although partially clear between 10h. and 11h. p.m. of the 10th. A great number of meteors were seen on the above five nights, some of which were very bright, and left trains behind them. Several were seen shooting across the field of view of the telescope, and did not appear to be brighter than stars of the eighth magnitude. A little rain (0.061 inches) fell on the night of the 4th, and again on the afternoon of the 11th, and a few drops about midnight of the 10th. Lightning was noticed on the night of the 10th in the N.E., but no thunder heard. A slight thunderstorm occurred on the afternoon of the 11th; thunder was heard in the S.E., but no lightning seen. J. BREEN.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.—The selection of seven members of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the new India Council took place on Monday in Leadenhall-street. The successful candidates were Mr. Charles Mills, of the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, and Co., and senior director of the India Company; Captain John Shepherd, lately Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, both of which appointments he has resigned for his present office; Mr. Elliot Magnaghen, formerly of the Indian bar, and ex-Chairman of the India Company; Sir J. Weir Hogg, late member for Honiton, and twice Chairman of the Company; Mr. R. D. Mangles, member for Guildford, and last year Chairman of the Company; Mr. W. J. Eastwick, formerly Captain in the military service of the Company; and Mr. H. T. Prinsep, formerly Government Secretary in Calcutta, and afterwards member of Council. The Government have now to appoint eight members to make up the total Council of fifteen, which must be constituted by the 1st of September, when the East India Company will cease to exist. Sir John Lawrence, who is now on his passage home, has been offered and has accepted a place in the new India Council. It is stated that Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Willoughby will also be among the members nominated by Her Majesty's Government.

The Paris journals, including the *Moniteur*, quote the list of the newly-elected India Board, as chosen by the directorate. Pierce havoc is made with these respected names. "Charles Mills" is safe enough; and dramatic notoriety has helped "John Sheppard" out of the scrape; but Sir James Veir Hogg, Elliot Mag Newton, William Eastwick, and Thibet Principle, are new to Leadenhall cars. Ross Donnelly is less mangled.

WAVE SCREENS.—(From a Correspondent.)—Feeling sure that you will be desirous of giving honour to whom honour is due, I trouble you with the following:—In your impression of July 31 occurs a sketch of a "Wave Screen, designed for the Formation of Harbours of Refuge, by Edward Killick Calver, R.N.," and which, in the descriptive notice appended to it, is described as "a novelty." Allow me to say that so far as principle, and, indeed, I may almost say as construction, goes, Mr. Calver's "wave screen" cannot, I think, lay claim to be so entitled. Ten or twelve years ago the engineer of the present new Westminster-bridge, Mr. Thomas Page, designed a structure on similar principles, though its details were calculated to render it even more effective than Mr. Calver's, for exactly the same purpose—viz., to restrain the violence of the waves, and obtained what may be termed slack, or comparatively still, water under its lee. This breakwater was constructed, under Mr. Page's superintendence, on the Norfolk coast, its object being to aid the siting up of a portion of that coast which it had been found desirable to reclaim.

THE WINTER MOTH.—We have received the following from a Correspondent:—"Speaking to an old agricultural friend the other day of the account contained in a late Number of your interesting Paper of the ravages committed in the neighbourhood of Evesham by the winter moth, I was surprised to hear from him of an old practice having some sort of connection with the subject, which, though perhaps it may not be of use in the present instance, I am tempted to inform you of, should you not be already acquainted with it, as you usually desire to record any relics of antiquated customs. I am told it is now about one hundred years since the practice became discontinued in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Chester, which, prior to that period, prevailed of 'blazing' the orchards and gardens. This process was effected by placing straw or any inflammable rubbish round the base of the trees, and affixing small quantities to the branches, so that, when ignited, the flames should lightly envelop the trees, by rapidly passing all over them, beginning at the trunk. The ceremony always occurred on the evening of the 3rd of February, dedicated to the martyr Bishop Blasius. The custom was regarded as a potent charm, which, if neglected, would inevitably result in a failure of the crop of fruit the ensuing summer, whilst the due observance of it would ensure an abundant yield. I am assured this treatment was effectual in destroying the insects, whether in a state of life or only the larvæ deposited during the preceding autumn. Whether this was only a local practice, or if it extended to the more especially fruit-growing counties, I am quite unaware of. On so large a scale as the Evesham gardens, probably, the revival of 'blaze-night,' as it was termed, might be impracticable; but if this crude notice of an obsolete usage should lead to any suggestion likely to assist in arresting the devastating progress of the destructive little insects, your correspondent will be gratified."—M. G., August 9, 1883.

On Tuesday the long vacation commenced, and will continue to the 24th of October.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PICTURES BY THE EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS.

THE closing of the usual exhibition season affords us opportunity to examine and report upon some important additions recently made to the National Gallery, consisting of specimens of the early Italian masters—the pioneers of art who cleared the way and set up the signposts on the road which was afterwards to be trodden by the mighty genius of a Raphael and of a Michael Angelo. Before setting out upon our critical labours, however, let us offer a few words of congratulation to the public upon the issue of the long-pending and hard-fought battle for the site of their picture-gallery. The question is now settled: the national collection is not to be removed from its own premises, occupying, if not exactly the finest site in Europe, at any rate the most central and convenient site in the metropolis. It is not to be sent to Old Brompton, to make more room for the Royal Academy; and, strange enough, though that suburban locality was so strongly recommended by the faculty, it does not appear that the Royal Academy itself has shown any desire to adopt it for its own use and occupation. Finally, estimates have been called for and sent in for extending the present site of the building jointly occupied by the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, by including the ground occupied by St. George's barracks and St. Martin's workhouse. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli promise to give the subject their best attention during the recess, so that, in all probability, if the government of the country remains in their hands so long, we may expect something to be done in the course of next year. Meantime, seeing the blundering and waste which have already taken place in this matter, and on this favoured site, the public will do well to watch narrowly the progress of events if they would secure a result worthy of the country and of the age. Half a million of money is already named by Mr. Hunt, the Surveyor of Works and Public Buildings, as the "approximate estimate" for the works required; but the new Houses of Parliament are living witnesses of the futility of all such calculations. Therefore, let us be on our guard, and assure ourselves both as to the plan and character of the proposed buildings, and their cost, before a stone is laid. Of course, the raising of the structure, when the plans are agreed upon, will be a work of considerable time, and considerable and increasing inconvenience and difficulty will be experienced in the meantime in stowing away the pictorial treasures of the country. With a view of mitigating this pressure, and as a temporary arrangement, it has been proposed by the directing authorities to construct a wooden building in connection with the National Gallery, upon or over part of the barrack-yard. But this project, however ingenious in itself, and laudable in intention, we should not be disposed to see carried into effect, at any rate in reference to the national collection. All makeshifts of the sort are unsatisfactory, as more or less attended with risk and inconvenience, and should be avoided, except under pressure of most urgent necessity; and how can we plead urgency in this matter, after the leisurely manner in which it has been discussed during the last ten or a dozen years? If we are to have an ephemeral wooden shed, however, as a temporary aid, let it be applied to the use of the Royal Academy, whose occasions it may serve for a season; and let the apartments which the latter body occupy in the building be once given up to the trustees of the National Gallery and appropriated for the exhibition of some portions of the treasures in their custody which have too long been ignominiously secluded from public view. The additional risks incidental to a double removal should by all means be spared to the latter; whilst, as regards pictures sent for exhibition at the Royal Academy, removal after the season is a matter of course, and a temporary arrangement of the kind contemplated would be attended by neither danger nor inconvenience. But these and many other points connected with the projected works in connection with our National Gallery we shall probably have many future opportunities of discussing; we therefore break off for the present, reverting to our critical duties amongst the pictures of the old masters.

The works of the early Italian painters (by which we mean the precursors of Michael Angelo and Raphael, at the head-quarters of art—Florence and Rome—and some men their contemporaries working in secluded districts, where the influence of the new style of painting had not so early prevailed) are of the highest interest and importance to all who would investigate the elements and bearings of art, and their gradual development at different stages of intellectual progress, and under different requirements of society. But their uses and merits are not to be discovered on a first inspection, for they appeal rather to the judgment than the eye, and are to be esteemed rather as illustrating means leading to an end than the end itself. The casual spectator, after being dazzled by the more brilliant efforts of Titian, Correggio, and Claude, and charmed by the persuasive pencils of Raphael, Carracci, and Domenichino, in the larger rooms of the gallery, will stare when, on entering the narrow closets to which these early worthies are consigned, he is informed that to them and their fellows not here present are due every excellence displayed by the more attractive and commanding masters whose works he has just been contemplating—that there is not a single point of excellence displayed by the latter but which in character (we will not say in degree) was discovered and inaugurated by one of their predecessors of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries. The force of original genius and the happy application of resources led to the perfection which we acknowledge in the Raphaelian period; but the materials were there long before, and their first suggestion and gradual progress may be satisfactorily traced, when the opportunity is afforded us, in the comparatively few surviving works of the period. How Michael Angelo adapted suggestions from Andrea Orcagna and Luca Signorelli, and Raphael from Giotto and Massaccio—to say nothing of other cases—is well known; and we admire and reverence the hands which could thus, without servile copying, adopt, improve, and reproduce the creations of departed genius of an earlier date which otherwise in the lapse of time would have been lost for ever. On the other hand, if we insist upon the enduring quality of the elementary materials, and the transmission from age to age of the acquired traditions of art, let us acknowledge—and here we have the opportunity—the superior claims of high creative genius, and the talismanic effect of new examples, acting upon such, as shown in the new application of materials heretofore common to all. How Raphael, till he was some eighteen years old, laboured zealously and patiently, after the fashion of Perugino, his master, is well known; and how he broke through his swaddling clothes when he saw the works of Massaccio and Fra Bartolomeo, and afterwards the treasures of the antique at Rome, is gloriously shown in the larger bulk of his works, those of his second and third periods. What Raphael would perhaps have been till the end of his life, if he had never wrought under the inspiration of any other master than that of Perugino, may be seen in a "Crucifixion" by his hand in his first manner, now in the collection of Lord Ward, and in a small effort, "The Vision of a Knight" (No. 213), in the National Gallery. In suggesting thus much we would speak with some reservation—indeed, with diffidence—for it is difficult to set limits to the resources of genius, and we may conceive it possible that if Raphael had never gone to Florence or Rome, and had worked on till his death under old Pietro at Perugia, he would have burst the trammels which the latter's example set upon him, and have created some new style of his own suitable to the grasp and requirements of his extraordinary genius. But, however this might be, if we would see what a man of second-rate ordinary talent, patiently subordinate to the teaching and example of a master, and not having recognised any external inducements to qualify or improve the latter—what such a man, under such circumstances, will continue to do all his life—let us take the case of Lo Spagna, the fellow-pupil of Raphael in the school of Perugino, and, next to him, the most eminent of the pupils of that school. A single example by this artist is in the National Collection, No. 282, "The Glorification of the Virgin." We cannot but remark the antiquated, formal arrangement of the composition; the stiffness and want of animation in the figures; the total absence of high intelligence in the make up of the faces, and of that ineffable grace which speaks in every line of Raphael. Yet this picture was probably produced when the latter was at the height of his career—perhaps, indeed, after its close; for Lo Spagna survived him by many years. Indeed it may be added that, in the latter part of his career, Lo Spagna imitated the third or last manner of Raphael; but—such the fate of all mere

imitators—he succeeded less well in this venture than in his patient following of Perugino.

We have been inadvertently led into these rather discursive remarks, which, perhaps, the reader will excuse, as serving to illustrate the purpose with which we should examine collections of this kind, and especially the uses of the great "preparatory schools" of art. The newly-acquired specimens of these schools are about forty in number. They include one by Margaritone, who was the last known master of the Byzantine school; one by the great Cimabue, to whom the first attempt at emancipating art from Byzantine formularies is generally attributed; one (a fragment) by his great pupil Giotto; three by his pupil Taddeo Gaddi; ten by Andrea Orcagna; one by Fra Angelico; two by his pupil Benozzo Gozzoli; three by Fra Filippo Lippi; two by S. Botticelli—not to particularise others of the Florentine school; one by San Severino, and one by Niccolò Alunno, the precursors of Perugino in the School of Umbria; one by Francesco Tacconi, of the Cremonese school (fifteenth century). As a series the collection is far from perfect, nor are the examples themselves always of a high class; but nevertheless, and despite the disadvantages under which it is now seen in the confined space allotted to it, we have no doubt that it will prove of great attraction and interest to all lovers of art; and with this consideration we purpose returning to a more particular examination of it on a future occasion.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of this great musical celebration is well calculated to sustain the character which has been justly accorded to the Birmingham festivals for more than half a century. In the choral body there are upwards of 300 performers, the entire orchestra comprising nearly 500. The first morning of the festival (Tuesday, August 31) is devoted to the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." On the Wednesday morning Mr. Costa's oratorio, "Eli;" on Thursday "The Messiah;" and on Friday, the concluding morning of the festival, Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Judith" will be performed for the first time, with Mendelssohn's cantata, "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's service in C. The evening performances will consist of miscellaneous music of the very highest character. On the Tuesday evening the concert will include Handel's cantata, "Acis and Galatea," as arranged with additional accompaniments by Mr. Costa. On the Wednesday evening will be given Mendelssohn's cantata, "To the Sons of Art;" and on Thursday evening a serenata, by Costa, entitled "The Dream," composed for the marriage of the Princess Royal. We have already given the names of the principal vocalists. The ballot for places for the Tuesday and Wednesday's performances takes place on Friday, the 27th of August; for those of Thursday and Friday on Saturday, the 28th; and strangers have the pledge of the committee that they will select in every case the best places which the chances of the ballot permit. Up to the present time the applications from parties at a distance wishing to attend the festival have been very numerous.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday the last of the Royal Italian Opera Concerts was performed. Mr. Gye's company of artistes appeared in full force on the occasion. An entire constellation of vocal talent was exhibited, including Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, Didiée, and Mario; with Signori Mario, Ronconi, Graziani, Tagliafico, Zelger, and Neri-Beraldi. The performances were selected in chief from the theatrical repertoire, and some of them commanded encores. The attendance of visitors was more numerous than on former occasions, and the concert was regarded as the most brilliant of the season.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—Mrs. Wilkins has been engaged as one of the attractions of Mr. G. Webster's provisional management, and has proved certainly not the least meritorious, though her first appearance was not the most fortunate. Probably the difficulty that arose was due to the character of the very absurd drama selected for her debut. It represented the "perplexities of a lady and gentleman in a peculiarly embarrassing situation"—namely, in being compelled to share the same bedchamber at an inn for one night while on their travels. Broad suggestions of this kind are not advisable; and, despite the good looks and ladylike bearing of the actress, offended the audience. On Wednesday and Thursday week Mrs. Wilkins appeared in "The Love Chase," first as *Neighbour Constance* and next as *Widow Green*. In the latter character, in which she appeared originally at the Haymarket, Mrs. Wilkins may be safely classed as the worthy successor of Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Marston. On the second evening *Neighbour Constance* was attempted by Mrs. Charles Young, whose physique is unequal to the task; but there was evidence enough of good intention. On Saturday Mr. Leigh Murray made his first appearance. He has chosen the character of *John Mildmay*, in Mr. Taylor's comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep"—a character already distinguished by the very fine acting of Mr. Wigan. The repose of the part is right difficult to hit, and Mr. Murray has not quite all the "stillness" of his predecessor, but he approached the model very closely; and in the great scenes with *Captain Hawksley* was remarkably successful. The captain was very creditably supported by Mr. Fitzjames. Nor must we omit to commend Mr. George Peel for the lively portrait that he presented of Mr. Potter. Mr. Braddyl's *Gimlet* was also an amusing Irishman, though necessarily only a sketch. When we add that Mrs. Brougham personated Mrs. *Hector Sternhold*, it will be understood that, under the circumstances, the cast of the play was tolerably strong. Mr. Widdicombe of the Surrey has also been added to the "stars" of this provisional management, and appeared in two farces that provoke immoderate laughter. In the first, as "Sarah's young man," he entered with transportive energy into all the fun of the part, and goes through a series of erratic situations, in which he is mistaken for several individuals, with a determination to please that overbears all obstacles. The second piece is named "The Middle Temple," the interest of which was divided between Mr. Widdicombe and Mr. Braddyl, the latter of whom personated a *Mr. Blegless*, of Fiegleaf-court, and in more than one particular reminded us of Mr. Charles Mathews. He is, though somewhat embarrassed occasionally in his deportment, a rising and improving actor. *Horatio Hairbrain* is the name assumed by Mr. Widdicombe on the occasion, and, as an eccentric worshipper of Terpsichore, he danced himself into the good graces of the audience. A medley, in which recollections of Lablache, Rubini, Grisi, and Tamburini were blended, was sung by him with deserved applause. In the performances which we have enumerated there is some novelty and great variety, both in the pieces acted and the persons by whom they are supported. Some are entirely new to the West-end; and their appearance is mainly owing to the accidental nature of the management. It is not unpleasant to have an opportunity of thus meeting new masks and new faces, the contribution of suburban and provincial theatres; but at this season of the year it is, nevertheless, difficult to command a numerous audience.

STRAND.—Mr. Planché's pleasant comedy of "Court Favour" was revived on Monday, and we were much pleased with Mr. Emery and Miss Marie Wilton in their respective parts of the *Duke of Albemarle* and *Lucy Morton*. We may add that *David Brown* was respectively impersonated by Mr. Belford.

STANDARD.—The Adelphi company performed on Monday the favourite play of "Janet Pride," in which Mr. Webster's personation of the drunkard's decline and fall has brought him so much reputation. Miss Woolgar has also been engaged, and appeared in "Good for Nothing." She was well received.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

THIS delightful place of public resort was on Thursday evening (last week) the centre of great attraction, and was crowded by a brilliant company, who were brought together to testify their admiration of the manner in which the spirited proprietor—Mr. T. Simpson, who took his benefit on this occasion—has managed these gardens. As early as three o'clock the gardens were open to the public, when maypole and and morris dancing, such as delighted our ancestors,

took place in the gardens, which were exquisitely decorated with flags and banners, intended, but for the inauspicious state of the weather, to have cast a lustre upon the aristocratic fête of the 9th of July. Following the entertainments which we have mentioned, there was slack and tight rope dancing, the drawing-room performances of the Fillis family, and the extraordinary musical marvels of the Brothers Daniels, who perform on the violin in every attitude of Ernst or Paganini, which greatly delighted their audiences. The Marionettes danced and sang as Marionettes can only do, when directed by Hugo Vamp. There was the Cirque Orientale, with equestrians of every nation and clowns of every clime—Walleit, the Queen's Jester, being the leading attraction amongst the mimics. It would be in vain to attempt to enumerate all the attractions which Cremorne presented. Bands were perambulating the gardens; and dancers were plying their nimble feet with more zest than usual, because a carpet had been laid down emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the ladies patronesses of the late fête. Fireworks—what fireworks we need not say—followed; and one of the most laughable of ballets, "The Rendezvous," wound up the entertainments. As the evening advanced so did the company increase, and Mr. Simpson must indeed have had a real benefit.

The spot chosen for Illustration is the Lawn, one of the prettiest portions of the grounds, and one on which great attention is bestowed to preserve the beauty of its appearance during summer.

The Italian building at the back is a very artistic elevation, and is used for the performance of the Marionettes, which were introduced into England by Mr. Simpson in 1852, and is of sufficient dimensions to contain 1000 persons.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

In our last Number we had the gratification of recording the well-earned triumph won by perseverance and skill in the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. This achievement of science and energy was completed on Thursday week, in spite of unfavourable weather, the two ships reaching their respective destinations nearly at the same time; and, as soon as the machinery in Newfoundland is complete, a conversation may be carried on between Europe and America, nearly as fast as across a dinner table. Articulate messages have already passed along the bottom of the Atlantic, by a chord as sensitive as the nerves along which commands and impressions run between our bodily organs and the brain.

A very interesting account—too long, we regret, for our columns—has been given in the daily papers of the successful voyage of the *Agamemnon* in laying the Atlantic cable. At one time a whale crossed the line, just grazing it; twice vessels bore down upon them, threatening destruction; and several times anxiety was created by the failure of the continuity signals, or apparent damages in the cable, and it was with excited feelings the shore was reached in safety.

Mr. Mansfield, surgeon, R.N., who accompanied the expedition, gives the subjoined account, dated Valentia, August 6, of the *Agamemnon's* share in laying the cable:—"Her Majesty's ships *Gorgon* and *Valorous* left Queenstown in the early part of Saturday, July 17. We (*Valorous*) reached the rendezvous, lat. 52° 5' N., long. 32° 42' W., on the 24th. The *Niagara*, the *Gorgon*, and the *Agamemnon* arrived on the 25th, 26th, and 28th respectively. The *Niagara* having sailed from Cork harbour on the evening of the same day that we left, the *Agamemnon* at 3 a.m. on the 18th. Our boats having conveyed the end of the cable from the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon* early on the 29th, it was spliced and lowered into the 'depths of the ocean' at 1.5 (ocean time), the ships steaming apart at 1.25 p.m. It was found on board the *Agamemnon* that it was necessary to stop at 8.30 p.m., in order to diminish as much as possible the tension on a weak portion of the cable, which was allowed to run easily out in safety. An announcement had been made to the effect that, should the cable part before 150 nautical miles had run out from both the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon*, we were all to return to rendezvous, and an intense anxiety was accordingly felt as the critical time was approaching. That, however, was passed, to the comfort of all, when, at 2.15 p.m. on the 30th, the *Agamemnon* signalled that her allotted portion had been paid out in safety—a similar result being obtained at 3.30 p.m. in the *Niagara*. Hitherto nothing could have been more gratifying than the calm state of the sea and weather, and all were sanguine of success to a high degree, when towards evening on the 30th the wind commenced to freshen, and before midnight it blew half a gale from S.S.E., a heavy swell getting up and causing a violent pitching motion to the ship. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the cable all night, but in the morning it was still secure, having bravely withstood a heavy strain. This strain continued until the 3rd of August, when it commenced to diminish and to be less felt, as the wind shifted to S.W. on the day before, and was now favourable. We passed from the deep into the shoal water—i.e., from 1175 fathoms of soundings into 550 fathoms, at seven p.m. on the 3rd inst., in lat. 52° 27' N., long. 16° 7' W., and at noon yesterday (Wednesday), the 4th, we were in 415 fathoms, 86½ miles distant from Valentia. Last night, at nine p.m., being less than forty miles off, we left the *Agamemnon*, proceeding so as to make the land before her in the morning; we made it soon and anchored after daylight, the *Agamemnon* coming up at six this morning. We anchored in Doulos Bay, outside Valentia harbour, and the cable was landed by our boats, under the command of Lieutenant Richmond Moore (senior Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Valorous*), at White Strand Bay, off Doulos Bay, in the forenoon, amidst the greetings and welcomes of all who were assembled to receive it. There were not, however, very many present, as our arrival could not, of course, have been anticipated. Thus the end of an unparalleled undertaking has at last been attained, after many a combat with storm and sea, and hard struggling against apparently insurmountable difficulties. However, this satisfactory result well repays the greatest expenditure of energy in its achievement. The cable has been laid down at the season recommended by Lieutenant Maury, L.L.D., though the weather at the end of June, when the last attempts were made, was decidedly the most favourable, and it evidently would have succeeded had there not been mechanical defects in the cable itself. With regard to the percentage of cable laid out over the distance gone, the greatest amount was 48.75, but this was only on one occasion, during the heavy swell on the 31st of July, in 2200 fathoms soundings, and with half a gale from S.S.W. The general average has been about 30. Through the entire distance the average speed of the *Agamemnon* has been five knots, never exceeding 6½; while the greatest rate at which the cable paid itself out was eight—the least six knots per hour. The greatest angle that the cable has been observed to make with the water was 26°; the least, 14° 30'; and the strain which was on the cable never exceeded 230 lb., never was less than 100 lb., being inversely as the angle, and not in a direct ratio."

The following message has been received by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—"Valentia, Tuesday, 5 a.m.—Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 11.15, we received coiled currents from them at the rate of forty per minute perfectly. They are now sending the usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words, 'Repeat, please,' and 'Please send slower for present,' spelt in full. They have also sent the signals for repeat frequently, proving that, though receiving, the instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly. I forward by this post the slip of signals first transmitted and received across the Atlantic by the company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than at Keyham, and the currents are apparently as strong."

The whole distance from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to Valentia, is about 1650 nautical miles, and this has been covered by 202½ miles of cable. The slack, therefore, is just 372 miles, or about 22½ per cent.

The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. John's, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the United States' system down to New Orleans. There is an intention ultimately to avoid the use of the land line, by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton.

The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows:—Their original paid-up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £31,600 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in shares having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking. Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,000. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, together with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the various stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the company give them an exclusive right for fifty years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and twenty-five as regards Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for twenty-five years from the State of Maine. From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for fifty years, until the dividends amount to six per cent on the original capital of £350,000, after which each Government is to pay £10,000 a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1000 shares touched about £1150, or £1200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 202½ miles.



CREMORNE GARDENS.—THE MAYPOLE DANCE.— PRECEDING PAGE.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON
REGATTA.
THE NAPOLEON CUP.

WHEN the Emperor Napoleon III. visited her Majesty last summer at Osborne, he honoured the Royal Yacht Club-house at West Cowes with a visit, and, as an acknowledgment of his kindly feeling for the members, requested their acceptance of a cup, to be sailed for as a prize, in commemoration of his own former connection with the club. Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, was honoured with his order on the occasion for the Napoleon Cup. It consists of a large silver tankard. The top is formed by a group of lion-hunters, the horse of one of whom has been thrown down in the fury of the combat. Over the fallen body the lion is making a rush with outstretched paw at the unhorsed rider, who is protected by his companions, one of whom is in the act of spearing the enraged animal. The critical moment of the combat is well represented, and the group is spirited, without undue exaggeration. Round the tankard are embossed garlands, and it bears the Imperial crown and monogram, with an appropriate inscription.

This cup was sailed for on Friday week, the course being from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg. The sailing committee drew up the following regulations in order to ensure as little misunderstanding as possible among the yachts:—

“Competing vessels to be at St. Helen’s by five o’clock a.m. on Friday morning. To start under way, forming a line of bearing in the direction to be indicated by the umpire; the umpire to have the discretionary power of imposing a fine of a certain number of minutes on any yacht starting beyond the line. The umpire to be appointed by the sailing committee on the day previous to the start. The *Eugénie* (Mr. Frankland’s schooner), or, if the French authorities object, some vessel will be stationed about S.S.E. from the west end of the breakwater, and the competing yachts are to pass between her and the west end of the breakwater. She will be distinguished by the flags of England and France by day, and by red and green lights perpendicular (green uppermost) by night. The yachts to lie to for starting in a line between the steamer to the south of the Princess buoy and Culver Cliff. The preparatory gun will be fired from the *Chesapeake* steamer at five minutes before six a.m., and as soon as the line is formed the second gun will be fired as a signal to start. Time allowed, three-quarters of a second to the square foot of canvas; and in no case will the time allowed exceed one hour.”

Mr. De Horsey undertook the office of umpire and starter. The first gun was fired at the time appointed; but it was half-past seven before the yachts had all formed line. The second gun was fired at 7.35, and three flags were simultaneously lowered on board the steamer as a signal to start. The summons was obeyed with great alacrity, and in a few minutes all sail was set, and the fleet laid their course from the Culver across the Channel S.W., the distance being about sixty miles. They all got under way so well, except the *Columbine*, that but little noticeable difference was perceptible in their positions, especially when the



THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.—THE EMPEROR’S CUP.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Resolution ..	164	Duke of Rutland.
Ursuline ..	112	Lord Londesborough.
Zara ..	112	Earl of Wiltton.
Alarm ..	248	Mr. J. Weld.
Claymore ..	130	Hon. Hercules Rodney
Arrow ..	102	Mr. T. Chamberlayne.
Julie ..	122	Mr. J. Holdsworth.
Shark ..	175	Mr. W. Curling.
Fair Rosamond ..	123	Earl of Gifford.
Mint ..	68	Mr. F. Magennis.
Columbine ..	72	Capt. Smith-Barry.
Extravaganza ..	48	Sir P. Shelley.
Aurora ..	60	Mr. Le Marchant Thomas.

The steamer followed the yachts for some short time, and when she left them to return to Cowes the Channel presented as pretty a sight as can well be conceived. The beautiful fleet then studded the horizon, the morning sun gleaming on their milk-white sails; and they were bowling away at a rapid rate towards Cherbourg.

The leading yacht of the fleet, the *Alarm*, arrived at Cherbourg at ten minutes after one p.m. She was followed by Commodore the Earl of Wiltton’s schooner, the *Zara*, and others arrived in quick succession. When the time allowed for decrease of canvas was computed, it was declared that *Ursuline*, yawl, 112 tons, the property of Lord Londesborough, was the winner. She arrived at 1h. 50m.

GRAND FETE IN HAMSTEAD PARK.

ON Tuesday week a fête, on behalf of the Great Western Railway Widows’ and Orphans’ Fund, was held in Hamstead Park, the seat of the Dowager Countess Craven. This park, in the very heart of the Berkshire woodlands, is situated about three miles from Newbury, on the Great Western line leading to Hungerford, and its close proximity to the railway rendered it easily accessible to visitors. The domain is of considerable extent, possessing every variety of landscape, and surrounded by the richly-wooded parks of High Clere, the seat of Lord Carnarvon; Benham, the mansion of Mr. Bosanquet; and the seat of Admiral Dundas. It commands extensive views over the greater part of the counties of Berks and Wilts, and their numerous villages. A deep valley intersects the park, on the eastern summit of which stands the mansion, a plain stuccoed building, embossed in luxuriant and extensive shrubberies of laurel and rhododendrons; on the western side is a large open space, bounded on one side by the village and church of Hamstead. On this tableland the event of the day was celebrated, the spot being admirably calculated for a monster picnic, as it afforded ample space for the thousands congregated to share the amusements. To those preferring to be spectators, the fine trees fringing the edge of the valley, and the magnificent avenues of chestnut and beech trees leading in various directions, furnished a cool and grateful shade; while many sought the more distant slopes of the valley, where wild thyme and beautiful ferns grow in profusion.

At about eleven o’clock visitors began to arrive by railway and in vehicles from the neighbourhood in large numbers. The railway conveyed about 3000 persons from Hungerford and about 1600 from Newbury, at which towns a general holiday was observed; the train from London conveyed 1000; and that from Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, &c.



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THE CHERBOURG FETES.—THE "PERA," WITH MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PAGE 100.)

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B.

SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE—who, in addition to the other honours bestowed upon him for the distinguished part which he played in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, has recently been raised to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—is a man who has won his way to the highest point of fame by the plain and simple force of native genius, joined to energy and industry, administrative talents of the highest order, and a knowledge of mankind in general, and of the native character in India in particular, which has rarely been surpassed. The late Chairman of the East India Company, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., has emphatically styled Sir John Lawrence "the saviour of India in the late crisis;" and Lord Canning himself has borne a similar testimony to the services which he has rendered during the progress of the mutiny to India, and to her Majesty's empire at large. We venture to think that those services have not been overrated, and that the nation at large will indorse the approval thus stamped by the ruling powers upon the name of Sir John Lawrence—a name which will hereafter be linked with the names of Clive and Wellesley, with Inglis and with Havelock, and with his own lamented brother, the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, who fell at Lucknow.

Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence is a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Lawrence, an officer of his Majesty's service, who took an active and distinguished part in the war in Mysore against Tippoo Saib, and, if we are rightly informed, in the siege of Seringapatam. He was a friend of Lords Wellesley and Cornwallis, and bore a high reputation in his day, both in his military and civil capacity, and died leaving to his five sons (all of whom have entered the Company's service) the inheritance of a bright example of personal worth which they have not been slow to follow and sustain. By his marriage with one of the Knoxes, a family of large possessions in the county of Tyrone and other parts of Ulster, he had a large family; and, as Sir John Lawrence was one of the younger children, he had his own way to make in the world. He was born in India, in the year 1810 or 1811. Being sent over to England at an early age, and having spent some time at the Grammar School of Londonderry, the future Chief Commissioner of the Punjab was sent to Haileybury College, through which he passed with something more than ordinary distinction; and there were those who, even at that time, augured for him a useful and not inglorious career. But there were few who could have forecast the extent of his subsequent services.

Having obtained his appointment as a cadet in the civil service at Bengal, in the summer of 1829 he proceeded to India, and lost no time in getting into active employment. During the first eight or nine years of his Indian career we find him serving an active apprenticeship, and preparing himself for his future duties by acting successively as assistant to the Resident at Delhi; officiating magistrate and collector there; officiating magistrate at Paniput; joint, and afterwards sole, magistrate and deputy collector at Gurgaon, and officiating magistrate of the southern division of Delhi; and employed in conducting the settlement duties in Zillah Etawah. Having spent two years on furlough in Europe in 1840-42, he returned to India. Up to this time his employments had been of a routine character, involving little more labour than falls to the lot of every civilian, and offering no opportunities for any display of distinguished ability. But he made his merits thoroughly known to his immediate superiors by his untiring energy and industry, and the laborious accuracy of his periodical reports on the districts intrusted to his charge. Having held one or two appointments of a temporary character, he was nominated, about the year 1845 or 1846, judge magistrate and collector in the central district of Bengal, where he was brought much into contact with the late Lord Hardinge, then Governor-General. For such a man to be brought under the notice of so active and so intelligent a Governor as Lord Hardinge was of course to secure an opportunity for doing great things and making himself known. In 1846, on the conclusion of the Sikh campaigns, the provinces beyond the Sutlej were added to the British dominions; and Lord Hardinge, with his usual discernment, appointed Mr. Lawrence to the Commissionerhip of that region.

Mr. Lawrence soon brought into form and shape a political and agricultural system for the Trans-Sutlej provinces, and established the English laws and judicature. Such was the high appreciation entertained of his services here by Lord Hardinge and his successor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, that when in 1849, on the termination of the second Sikh war, the Punjab was formally annexed by the latter nobleman to the British rule, Mr. Lawrence was appointed, together with his brother, Joint Commissioner of that important province.

The same work which Mr. Lawrence had so effectively carried out beyond the Sutlej two years before he was now called upon to execute in the Punjab, the splendid and fertile country of "the Five Rivers," which by its fidelity to the English rule during the recent mutiny has proved the sheet-anchor of our Indian empire, and has clearly shown to the world how deep and how permanent are the results of the administration of Sir John Lawrence. In the eloquent words of Mr. Alderman Salomons, on moving that the freedom of the city of London should be bestowed on Sir John Lawrence, "it was no ordinary task for those selected to administer that newly-annexed province to exercise authority in that part of her Majesty's dominions, and to endeavour to bring a military people like that into order and subjection. Sir John Lawrence had to organise that Government, and he administered it with so much wisdom that he converted a nation of soldiers into a nation of tillers of the soil; he realised the scriptural blessing—turning swords into ploughshares."

We could easily fill up our columns with extracts from the minutes of Mr. J. P. Grant, the Hon. John Lewis, and Lord Dalhousie, the latter of whom specially recommended the illustrious brothers to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors "for the ability, energy, judgment, and indefatigable devotion with which they discharged the onerous and responsible duties intrusted to them in the Punjab."

When the mutiny broke out at Meerut and Delhi, every one in India and in this country felt the greatest anxiety for the fate of the Punjab, so lately annexed to the British dominions, and inhabited by a race of military men. But there was there a man of master mind and commanding genius. When the news was brought to Lahore by telegraph of the mutiny of the Bengal regiments at Meerut and Delhi, Sir John Lawrence did not wait for orders from head-quarters; he had no means of communicating with Calcutta, for the telegraphic communication was cut off. Three regiments were in garrison at Lahore. These he immediately disarmed; and it is wonderful to think that that great and fertile province, held chiefly by Bengal regiments and British troops, is one of the few in which the mutiny never succeeded; that it is almost the only place where the mutiny of Bengal regiments was always overcome; and that the Government of Sir John Lawrence was so popular that where the rebels escaped they were hunted up by the natives, and were brought back to receive condign punishment. When Delhi was besieged, it was entirely cut off from the Lower Provinces: no accession of troops had arrived to help it: it was left to Sir John Lawrence to prepare the army that was to reduce that city. He denuded the Punjab of all the British troops; he raised native levies; he got together commissariat and military stores, with large sums of money, chiefly borrowed from Gholab Singh and other natives; and he made those preparations which enabled General Wilson and General Nicholson to gain that important and strongly-fortified city, and thereby save India to the British Crown.

The rest of Sir John Lawrence's career must be fresh in the memories of our readers. In 1853 he was made a K.C.B., and a G.C.B. in the following year, and now he has been granted a baronetcy, as a recognition of the ability which he showed in his high post as Commissioner of the Punjab, the reward being a somewhat tardy and slender acknowledgment of services so vast.

Sir John's salary has recently been raised to the full amount of £10,000 a year; and on Wednesday week a life pension of £2000 a year was settled on him by the Court of Directors. We have just learned with much satisfaction that Sir John Lawrence, who is now on his way home, has been nominated by her Majesty's Government a member of the new Council for India.

Sir John Lawrence married, in 1842, a daughter of the late Rev. R. Hamilton, by whom he has a family of seven children. His eldest son, John Hamilton Lawrence, born in 1846, is heir to his father's title.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—In reply to numerous inquiries who have not seen the programme published by the committee, we may mention in brief that the meeting will take place on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th days of this month. It will be held at the Queen's College, Birmingham, and proceedings begin punctually at ten o'clock each morning. The first prize to be competed for will be a purse of sixty guineas; the second, one of twenty; the subordinate prizes, including one for the best chess problems submitted, will consist of handsome chessmen in ivory, chessboards, &c. Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards entitle any respectable person to all the rights of membership, and to witness and take part in the entertainments. **Serious.**—You must have copied the position inaccurately. Your analysis gives a move to White, "P to K R 3rd," but in your description White has no King's Pawn. If you will supply a correct diagram of the end-game, we will soon decide whether you are right or wrong.

VERAN.—The statement in *Le Palamede* of 1847, of Deschappelles having acquired the power of playing chess in a few hours, is mere fudge. Send your name and address. The particulars asked for would occupy more of our columns than can be spared for such matters. **T. A. A. Keilworth.**—1. How can White possibly checkmate in one move by R to K 5th, when there is a Pawn at Black King's 4th square? 2. In Problem 759, in every copy of the paper we have seen, White has a Rook at his Q 3rd. 3. How can Black, in Problem 746, play back his King to Q 6th, when White's Rook stands on that file?

** The answers to several Correspondents are deferred, from want of space.

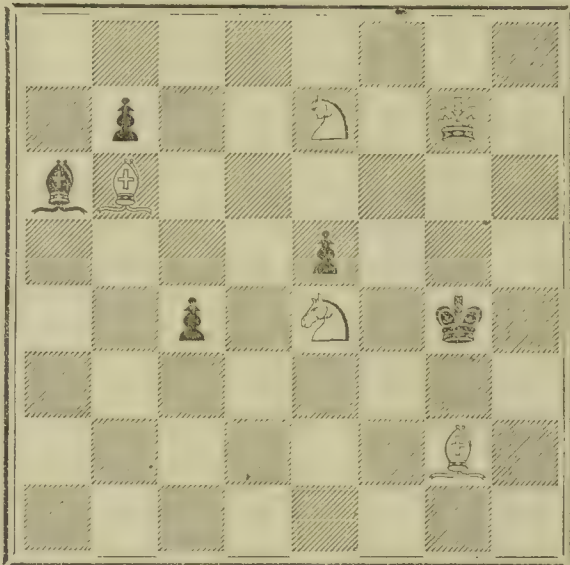
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 755.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 5th	R to K sq, or (a)	3. Q, R, B, or Kt mates	
2. R takes K B P	Anything		
(a) 1.	R to K B sq, or (b)	(b) 1.	Q checks
2. Q Ks R at K 5th	Anything	2. Kt takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Kt
3. Q, B, or Kt mates		3. Q to Q 5th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 756.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND MORPHY.

GAME IX.

(Ruy Lopez's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	35. K R to K B sq	Kt to K R 3rd (c)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to Q B 3rd	36. Q R to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	37. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 2nd	38. P to Q B 5th	Q to K R 3rd
5. Castles	P to K B 3rd	39. K R to K sq	K R to K B sq
6. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 3rd	40. P to Q Kt 5th	Q R to Q B sq
7. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to P sq	41. Q to Q R 3rd	K to K Kt sq
8. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K B 2nd	42. P to Q Kt 6th	P takes P
9. Q Kt to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	43. Q R P takes P	K B to P sq
10. Q Kt to K B 5th	Q to K B sq	44. K R to Q B sq	R takes R
11. K B to Q 3rd (c)	P to K Kt 3rd	45. B takes R	Q to K Kt 3rd
12. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	46. Q to Q Kt 4th	Q B to Q 6th
13. P to R 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	47. R to K sq	K B to K 2nd
14. P to Q 5th	B to Q B 2nd	48. Kt to K Kt 4th	R to K sq
15. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	49. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th
16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q sq	50. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 5th
17. K R to K sq	B to K 3rd	51. Q to Q B 3rd (d)	B to K B 4th
18. Q to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	52. K B P takes P	P takes P
19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 2nd	53. P takes P	B takes P
20. P to Q B 4th	Castles	54. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
21. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to K B 2nd	55. R to Q B sq	K to B 2nd
22. P to Q 5th	Q B to Q 2nd	56. Q to K R 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
23. K to R sq	K to R sq	57. P takes Q	P to K 6th
24. K to R sq	P takes P	58. R to K B sq (e)	P to K 5th
25. K P takes P	P to K B 4th	59. B to Q 4th	B to K B 3rd
26. Q B to his sq	Q R to K sq	60. B to K 3rd	R to Q R sq
27. B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K Kt sq	61. B to Q 2nd	B to Q 5th
28. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	62. P to K R 4th	K to Kt 3rd
29. B to Q Kt sq	K R to K Kt sq	63. K to K R 2nd	R to K B sq
30. R to Q 2nd	Q to K R 3rd	64. K to Kt 3rd	P to K B 7th
31. K Kt to K R 2nd	P to K 5th	65. K to Kt 2nd	P to K 6th
32. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	66. B to K sq	K to R 4th
33. B takes Kt	P to K Kt 4th	67. K to Kt 3rd	P Ks B, Queens (ch)
34. P to K B 3rd	Q to K R 5th		

And White surrendered.

(e) White might now have got an irresistible attack by leaving his Bishop to be taken, and capturing the King's Pawn with Pawn.

(f) Mr. Lowenthal, at this point, has certainly a capital position. Indeed, from his constant study of the openings, he generally acquires some superiority at the onset; but it too often happens that when his "bookish theory" is exhausted, and he has to rely on his own resources, he is incapable of sustaining the advantage, and permits his opponent to take the lead and keep it to the end.

(g) Black has gradually crept out of his difficulties; and, at this juncture, has a game little inferior to his adversary's.

(h) Q to R 4th, which equally threatens the one Bishop and prevents the other from safely attacking the Kt at K R 5th, strikes us as infinitely preferable to this mode of play.

(i) This loses the game. He should have played P to Q 6th, and then we doubt the possibility of Black winning; for suppose, in the first place—

58. P to Q R 6th B to K Kt 4th
59. R to Q B 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd
(If to B 3rd, White can play 60. R to Q B 3rd)

60. P takes P R to K R sq
61. B to Q B sq
(Indispensable to prevent the threatened mate.)

62. B takes B
(Has he any better move?)
63. R to Q B 7th
(And White has the better game.)

In the second place—
58. P to K B 7th
59. R to K B 7th
60. R to K B sq
61. B to K R 5th

62. B to K B sq
63. R to K B 7th
64. R to K B 7th
65. R to K B 7th
66. R to K B 7th
67. R to K B 7th

68. R to K B 7th
69. R to K B 7th
70. R to K B 7th
71. R to K B 7th
72. R to K B 7th
73. R to K B 7th
74. R to K B 7th
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195. R to K B 7th
196. R to K B 7th
197. R to K B 7th
198. R to K B 7th
199. R to K B 7th
200. R to K B 7th

The last news we have received of this contest gives the following score:—
Morphy, 7. | Lowenthal, 2. | Drawn, 1.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Chelsea new bridge was opened free to foot passengers for the first time on Sunday last.

Letters from the Hague contradict in the most positive manner the rumour that the King of Holland has any intention of abdicating.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night publishes several despatches from India, but the substance of them has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. William T. Porter, the widely-known editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, died at his residence in New York on the 21st ult.

We regret to announce the death of the Countess of Carlisle, who died on Sunday morning, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

A law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors has again been voted by an overwhelming majority in the State of Maine.

The French Government has just purchased for the Louvre Gallery three first-rate Murillos, the aggregate price being 100,000 fr.

Mr. Peter Burke and Mr. R. S. Sowler, as Queen's Counsel of the county palatine of Lancaster, were called within the bar at the opening of the Lancashire Assizes on Monday.

One of the reporters of the Paris press had some visiting cards struck off for use while at Cherbourg, on which he had printed "M. —, camp de la Gare, rue Chasseloup-Laubat, tente 24, lit 3."

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 838,123 lb., which is an increase of 4711 lb. compared with the previous statement.

By an Act just printed an Act is revived and continued for three years to enable her Majesty to accept the services of the militia out of the United Kingdom.

His Excellency the Duke of Malakoff has issued cards for a grand banquet at the French Embassy on the 15th inst. (to-morrow), in celebration of the Emperor Napoleon's birthday.

At the last Assizes at Durham, the Chief Baron directed the taxing officers not to allow the charge for depositions when written on both sides of the paper.

The declared value of the exports which passed through the Liverpool Custom House in July last was £5,150,116, exceeding by £900,068 the exports of the preceding month.

A grand national archery competition will take place at Eglinton on the anniversary of the celebrated tournament, when the prizes are intended to be upwards of £100 in value.

A capacious dock, chiefly intended for the accommodation of the timber trade, has been completed at the north end of Liverpool, and was last week named by the Mersey Dock Board the "Canada Dock."

The submarine telegraph between England and the Channel Islands was successfully laid on Friday week, and communication between Southampton and Alderney is now going on.

A handsome silver inkstand has been presented by members of the Harveian Society of London to Dr. Joseph Bridge, in testimony of his valuable services as treasurer.

The Rev. A. G. Edouart, the Incumbent of St. Michael's parish, in which Exeter Hall is situate, has withdrawn his opposition to the Exeter Hall services.

In consideration of the services performed by Commander Thomas Saumarez at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, he has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The ship *Competitor*, of Boston, recently arrived at Havannah from China with a lot of coolies. She sailed from Swatow with about 380 on board, and before she reached Havannah 127 had died on the passage.

Mr. W. Egerton, eldest son of Mr. W. T. Egerton, was elected on Saturday last without opposition for North Cheshire, in the room of his father, who resigned.

The Coroner's inquiry that was instituted into the cause of the recent explosion at Madame Coton's fireworks factory has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Bennett, the proprietor.

Lord Brougham on Wednesday week cut the first turf of the Eden Valley Railway, and was afterwards entertained at dinner by the directors.

The corps of Royal Marines is to be augmented by 5000 men, in consequence of the number of marines that will be required for the Channel fleet.

Two soldiers, found guilty by a court-martial of mutinous conduct, were flogged on Tuesday, in the presence of the whole of the troops stationed at Chatham garrison.

At the Goldsmiths' Hall, Chester, from January 5, 1857, to January 5, 1858, there were assayed and marked 13,065 gold watch-cases, and 15,071 silver cases.

Intelligence from Athens refers to the new lighthouse on a peak in the island of Andros, which is now complete, and is perceptible in a radius of forty miles for ships passing the Cyclades to or from Constantinople.

The Emperor of the French has commanded a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock at Cherbourg to commemorate the Queen's visit. A picture of the Royal meeting is also to be placed at Versailles.

At the Chester Assizes, last week, Field, the glass and china dealer, of Liverpool, pleaded guilty to marrying Miss Ann Thomas, his first wife being still alive, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Crowder to penal servitude for three years.

On Monday a detachment of the Honourable Artillery Company, headed by the band, proceeded to the terminus at London-bridge for fourteen days of permanent duty at Newhaven. This company has been in existence for a period of three hundred years.

Viscount Ingestre, M.P., has transmitted a cheque for £12 10s. for the City Orthopaedic Hospital out of the proceeds of the Cremorne aristocratic fête, making more than £900 already divided amongst hospitals, public institutions, and poor-boxes of magisterial districts.

Intelligence has been received of the death of M. Jacques Le Mée, Bishop of St. Brioux. The deceased, who was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, was born at Iffrac (Côte du Nord) in 1794, and ordained Bishop of St. Brioux in 1841.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Doyle, Esq., to be Assistant Justice of the General Court for the Bahama Islands; A. L. Inglis, Esq., to be Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate for Hong-Kong; and L. G. Tucker, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for British Guiana.

The gross sum expended in the erection of the camp at the Curragh is £184,081, and £476,892 on that of Aldershot. The number of troops quartered in the Curragh camp on June 1 was 3953, and the number at Aldershot 9092, not including troops under canvas on that day.

The Government has, on the recommendation of a special Committee, consisting of Lord John Russell, Lord Elcho, and Mr. Coningham, M.P., decided on the purchase of Sir George Hayter's immense picture of the House of Commons first assembled after the passing of the Reform Bill.

Considerable numbers of sheep and oxen have been imported into Lowestoft during the last few weeks from the north of Europe. Three of the steamers of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company have been purchased by private individuals, and are now engaged in the business.

On Thursday week an address was presented to Lord Wodehouse, at his seat at Kimberley, Norfolk, by his neighbours and friends, who took the first available opportunity of welcoming his Lordship back to the district after his return from the embassy at St. Petersburg.

The *Indian Empire*, the first of the Galway line of transatlantic steam-ships, arrived at that port on Thursday, August 5, having accomplished her first journey to and from New York. She brought back a considerable number of passengers and a large cargo.

A freestone erection is about to be put up against the wall at the head of the grave of the late Hugh Miller. It will have inserted into it a tablet of polished Peterhead granite, resembling the tablet erected at the grave of Dr. Chalmers in the immediate vicinity.

The *Simla*, an iron ship, built at Birkenhead by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co., was launched on Tuesday. She is 1500 tons register, and 4000 measurement; is 220 feet on the load line, 86½ feet beam, and has 25½ feet depth of hold. She is intended for the Calcutta trade.

On Thursday week the statue to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., was publicly inaugurated in the Peel Park, Salford, in the presence of the Corporations of Manchester and Salford, and a large number of spectators.

THE CHERBOURG FETES.

IN our last week's impression we gave all the particulars of these interesting fêtes which had reached us at the time of our going to press, adding in subsequent editions later intelligence piecemeal as it arrived. We resume our account, commencing with the proceedings on Wednesday, that being the day on which the fêtes in reality began.

ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

The strangers had been pouring into Cherbourg all the week, but on Wednesday morning the influx was completely overwhelming. It seemed as if all vehicular, and marine, and railway conveyance had been exhausted, and that the overflow had walked in from the country, so constantly and unceasingly was one hustled and knocked about by men with knapsacks and portmanteaus strapped to their shoulders, and all looking as dusty as millers.

Cherbourg is a place of many modern improvements, but it is also situated in a very old-fashioned part of France; and therefore, when the people take to merry-making, they do it in a very old-fashioned sort of way. The fiddlers who played in the street to-day might have done so for Henry IV., and the choristers who sang dismal ditties in emulation seemed as if they had just stepped out of some of the old tapestry of the district. There were travelling Dulcamaras at every corner, who drew teeth and had mastered the nosology right through with the aid of one little bottle; and *jongleurs* and morris-dancers, and men who threw sous up into the air and caught them miraculously in their waistcoat-pockets, just as if it had been a fair of two hundred years ago, and that the primitive people assembled knew nothing whatever about the march of intellect, or the steam-engine, or the electric telegraph, or screw steamers, or even special correspondents. It was all very old, but at the same time very fresh and novel to the stranger, and above all it was very natural and spontaneous, and nobody could deny that in this part of France the popularity of the Emperor extends through every class of the community. The ships in the harbour had all their colours displayed, and the innumerable yachts in the road exhibited a similar decoration. In the town the people seemed to have exhausted their whole stock of draperies, for every house was covered with an infinite variety of colours, arranged in that artistic manner with which the French know how to give effect to the humblest materials. Another marked peculiarity of the whole proceedings was the paucity of military display. There were a few dragons and hussars, and a couple of regiments of the Line; but the remainder of the force employed in keeping the streets consisted entirely of the seamen of the fleet, who did their work in that free-and-easy manner which is peculiar to Jack everywhere, performing some evolutions that were perfectly astonishing when ordered to fall in or fall out, or wheel, or halt, as the exigency of the moment might require. They were evidently picked men—all light, strong, and active, with now and then a boatswain of terrific beard and stature. It would have been difficult to distinguish them from English sailors but for the musket which each carried, and a certain strap with which each had his hat fastened under his chin, and which we hardly think English Jack would wear for any possible amount of pay or prize-money. The roadway on each side was densely crowded with working people; and every window—and the windows in a French street are rather numerous—was filled with as brilliant a display of beauty and fashion as one might expect to see on a similar occasion in Paris or London.

Every public preparation had been made at the railway station to give the Emperor a suitable reception. The station is admirably situated for effect, being surrounded by overhanging hills crowned with rich foliage and verdure, and having over it, at one corner, a grim fort, which, in case of need, might send a shell or a ball very far indeed out to sea. The cutting here has been tremendous, and does great honour to the French navvies, who, after a long training in beef, beer, and regularity, under Mr. Locke, are now quite as able to wield the pickaxe and shovel as their English contemporaries. Our allies once taught us to make silks; we now return the compliment by teaching them to make railways. The station is spacious and commodious, but there has been no waste of the shareholders' money in superfluous decorations. On Wednesday it looked quite gay and splendid, with its innumerable trophies, its garlands of flowers, its improvised altar for the benediction, and its highly-decorated presence chamber, in which the various local bodies were to pay their respects to the Emperor. This apartment was covered with a rich Aubusson carpet, and contained at the upper end a dais, draped with crimson velvet, and decorated with the symbolic bees of the Frankish Kings, of which the first Emperor Napoleon revived the use during the period of his sovereignty. The usual galleries had been erected for the more favoured visitors, and the most polite attentions were exhibited to all strangers by the railway officials. All the privileged places were filled at an early hour, and, as they were uncovered at the top, the visitors had to endure a terrible roasting from the sun before the anxiously-expected *train d'honneur* made its appearance.

The new locomotives, gaily garlanded, stood at the landing-place, and these were to be solemnly blessed immediately after the Emperor's arrival. The train was expected at half-past four, but it was five o'clock before a shrill whistle announced its approach. It was a very long one, the number of persons who had been invited by the railway directors to participate in the festivities being enormous. The state carriage, which was placed near the centre of the long train, was of a new construction, being without panels at the sides, but having instead curtains of a light gold brocade, which, besides having a good effect, permitted a free circulation of air. When the train stopped the Emperor and Empress saluted the company on both sides, and the cheering was quite as general and hearty as is heard on similar occasions in England. The Emperor wore a General's uniform and the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and the Empress a travelling tortoise at once elegant and simple, and a crinoline of very reasonable dimensions. Both their Majesties looked exceedingly well, especially the Emperor, who seemed to be in excellent spirits, laughing, and chatting, and shaking hands with every one in his immediate vicinity. Their Majesties were attended by Count and Countess Walewski, Lord Cowley, Marshal Vaillant, Marshal Magnan, Generals Niel and Fleury, the Duchesse d'Essling, &c. The directors of the railway, Count Chasseloup Laubat, MM. Lafitte, Gervais, Delessert, Benoist, D'Arz, &c., and the engineer-in-chief and contractor, Messrs. Locke and Brassey, were in an adjoining carriage, and formed part of the cortège as the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the platform. Their Majesties were received in the first instance by the clergy, who mustered in great force, forming quite a crowd on each side of the altar, and in a few minutes after the solemn prayer and benediction of the engines was commenced by the Bishop of Coutances, assisted by his clergy and a large body of choristers. During the service the Emperor and Empress stood on the right of the altar, the suite remaining at a small distance behind. The Empress knelt frequently during portions of the service, and the Emperor more than once crossed himself with great appearance of devotion. A solemn chant concluded this portion of the day's programme, and immediately after the Imperial cortège proceeded to the presence chamber, where the Emperor and Empress received a perfect army of public departments. The gentleman usher was almost hoarse calling out the long catalogue of names, and a military officer found constant employment in crying "Vite, vite, Messieurs!" as each successive contingent came up to the entrance. There was an unlucky little step, not two inches high, right in the doorway, and which, being covered with carpeting, could not easily be seen. As each public department came up, the members stiff in their state uniforms, and with their countenances carefully fitted to the greatness of the occasion, the officer before mentioned called out "Vite!" and the foremost rank stumbled two or three steps into the room, where it required some moments to restore their equilibrium. The Mayor and municipality, having of course the *pas*, presented an address, thanking the Emperor for granting the railway and completing the arsenal, and promising a general illumination during the continuance of the Imperial sojourn. His Majesty confined himself simply to a few complimentary words to the Mayor, M. Ludé, as he passed by. An immense number of naval officers were subsequently presented, and quite a crowd of the clergy, so that another hour elapsed before the Imperial party were seated in their carriages. The latter, which

had been drawn up at the side of the station leading to the boulevard or public promenade, turned slowly out when the Imperial pair and their suite were all seated.

As the cortège turned slowly round to the principal quay an assemblage of not less than fifty thousand people began to cheer in the most enthusiastic manner. The trades of the town had marshalled themselves under their respective banners, but the crowd was too great for their imperfect discipline, and their banners might be seen here and there and everywhere above the crowd far away from the honest men who had intended, under them, to have afforded his Majesty a highly trained and imposing escort. As with us, there was not much variety in the list of loyal mottoes. "Live the Emperor, live the Empress!" "Live the Prince Imperial!" formed the whole stock—a little more extensive, it is true, than the eternal "Welcome, Victoria and Albert!" of English municipal enthusiasm. But slow progress could be made through so great a crowd, all of whom were most anxious to see the Emperor and Empress, so that it was quite seven o'clock when the house of the Marine Prefect was reached, where his Imperial Majesty was to dine. A few minutes afterwards a tremendous salute from the whole French fleet shook the windows and intimated the occurrence of an event of first importance. It was no less than the arrival of the Royal squadron of England, with her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the suite. The moment the news was conveyed to the Emperor the dinner party was broken up, and at eight o'clock the Imperial carriages were at the door, and his Majesty drove off amid renewed and deafening cheers to pay a private and friendly visit to the Royal family of England. In the evening the town was most brilliantly illuminated, and the crowd was as great as in the afternoon's procession. Every one seemed as happy as possible, and the people kept the peace themselves without the intervention of a single policeman.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE ARSENAL.

The good town of Cherbourg was startled from its propriety at noon on Thursday by a most tremendous cannonade. It was, in fact, a complete bombardment, and brought every one running helter-skelter down to the jetty to ascertain what possibly could be the matter. First there was a continuous roll of the great guns of all the ships in the road, then the still greater roll of the guns on the forts, when again the ships took up the wondrous tale, until at last the whole atmosphere was filled with smoke. The vast road looked like a flower-garden, for the thousand yachts with which it was studded all ran up their gayest colours, and the most extraordinary reports got into circulation as to the cause of all this explosive commotion. The fact was that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain was just at that moment leaving her Royal yacht for a visit to the shore—the landing-place being the entrance to the great arsenal. Lord and Lady Cowley had previously gone off to the yacht, and had the honour of attending her Majesty to the shore, where the Emperor and Empress, with a magnificent cortège of Imperial carriages and a military escort, were waiting to receive their illustrious guest. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Commander-in-Chief, and attended by the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir J. Pakington, Earl Delawarr, Lady Desart, and Miss Bultheel. The streets were lined with troops, consisting chiefly of the Donane, and the military bands, stationed at intervals, played appropriate music. Although few persons had previously known that the Queen intended to land, the streets filled as if by magic, and, long before the cortège reached the Prefecture de la Marine, every space which was not kept clear by the troops was densely filled with people. Her Majesty and the Empress occupied the back seat in the first carriage, the Emperor and the Prince Consort sitting opposite; and in the next carriage were the Duke of Cambridge, Count Walewski, Earl of Malmesbury, and Sir J. Pakington. The cheering was most enthusiastic, and the people were loud in their encomiums on the gracious deportment of our Sovereign.

The Prefecture de la Marine is situated in the centre of a rather narrow street, through which the circulation was interrupted while the Royal visitors remained.

The Queen partook of a déjeuner, which lasted nearly an hour, when the carriages were again drawn up, and the whole of the illustrious party proceeded on a promenade through the town, their ultimate destination being Port Roule, a fortification situated on a high rock at the upper end of the commercial basin. The cheering was incessant as the cavalcade proceeded, and the crowd seemed puzzled which to demonstrate the most emphatically—their loyalty to their own sovereign, or their sentiments of esteem for his illustrious guest. The business of the day finished with a dinner on board the *Bretagne*.

HER MAJESTY ON BOARD THE "BRETAGNE."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following account of the dinner given on board the *Bretagne* by the Emperor to Queen Victoria:—"Their Imperial Majesties embarked at six o'clock, with their suite, to go on board. As soon as the Imperial barge appeared it was saluted by three salvoes from all the French and English vessels and from the artillery of the forts. The yards were manned and the sailors cheered lustily. At seven o'clock the barge of her Majesty the Queen of England left the Royal yacht and pulled towards the *Bretagne*. The salute was renewed. The Emperor received his august guest at the foot of the companion-ladder of the *Bretagne*.

"The cheers of the crew, and the repeated shouts of 'Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!' informed the squadrons that the Sovereign of the United Kingdom had put foot on board a French ship. The table was laid for seventy. During the dinner the band of the Guides of the Imperial Guard performed various pieces. At dessert the Emperor rose and proposed the following toast:—

" 'I drink to the health of her Majesty the Queen of England, and to that of the Prince who shares her throne, and to that of the Royal family. In proposing this toast in their presence, on board the French Admiral's ship in the port of Cherbourg, I am happy to show the sentiments we entertain towards them. In fact, facts speak for themselves, and they prove that hostile passions, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering either the friendship which exists between the two Crowns, or the desire of the two nations to remain at peace. Therefore I entertain the sincere hope that, if attempts were made to stir up old resentments and the passions of another epoch, they would break to pieces upon public common sense, as the waves break upon the breakwater which at this moment protects the squadrons of the two empires against the violence of the sea.' "

"Prince Albert rose and spoke as follows:—

" 'Sir,—The Queen desires me to express to your Majesty how sensible she is of the new proof of friendship which you have just given her by proposing a toast in her honour, and by pronouncing words which will always remain dear to her. Your Majesty knows the sentiments of friendship which she entertains towards you, Sir, and towards the Empress, and I need not remind you of them. "

" 'You are also aware that the good understanding between our two countries is the constant object of her desires, as it is of yours. The Queen is, therefore, doubly happy at having the opportunity, by her presence here on this occasion, of joining you, Sir, in endeavouring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the two nations. "

" 'That friendship is the basis of their mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven will not be denied it. The Queen proposes 'The health of the Emperor and Empress.' "

"After dinner their Imperial and Royal Majesties went on deck to witness the fireworks.

"The band of the Guides played all the time on board the *Bretagne*.

"The Queen took leave of their Majesties about half-past ten. The Emperor in person accompanied her Majesty back to her yacht. At this moment all the vessels were brilliantly illuminated, and a final salute from the ships and forts announced the termination of a festival favoured by magnificent weather, and which will leave never-to-be-forgotten reminiscences in the minds of those who had the happiness to be present.

"Their Imperial Majesties returned at eleven o'clock to the Hotel of the Maritime Prefecture. An immense crowd awaited them, which loudly cheered them."

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

The sun went down at eight, but the ships remained dressed in colours, and as the darkness increased rows of lights began to twinkle out from along the breakwater, then into the forts; from every embrasure and every casement they shone forth with an effect

that was exceedingly beautiful. All the ships, too, opened their ports to the utmost and illuminated. A light was fixed upon the muzzle of every gun along all their grim broadsides, till the brilliancy of every ship was something grand to look at, as they lay glittering and twinkling from a thousand points of fire, which the still water beneath seemed to magnify and reproduce till the eye was pained at the brightness. Before this was all done, too, the town itself had illuminated, and shone in the distance like a sea of fire, amid the general glare of which some particular device of extra brilliancy or more showy colours stood out in rich relief.

At nine o'clock the fireworks commenced from Fort Centrale. All fireworks, when good, are pretty much alike; and, whether bad or good, it is not easy in words to describe either. Those discharged in honour of her Majesty on this occasion, however, were so brilliant and so varied that it would be a mere repetition of superlatives to attempt to do them justice. For more than an hour their flow into the air was incessant. Now it was a tremendous cascade of fire; then a bouquet of 5000 coloured rockets; next devices and coloured asteroids, with bombs and varied fires, till the spectacle was literally almost too dazzling. One gigantic device represented the Royal and Imperial arms and ciphers in coloured fires, with such effect and precision as to appear, at a distance, like a brilliant painting; and a bouquet of some thousands of coloured rockets lit up the harbour with changing hues, that gave to the whole scene a wonderful appearance. Perhaps, however, the most grand of all effects was produced by lighting up the central fort with crimson fire. The deep red seemed to glow and gather round the fort as if the whole place, with its harbours and ramparts, from base to summit, was red-hot, throwing a terrific glare upon the spars and hulls of the ships of war, and spreading the reflection over the water, tipping the waves with a blood-red hue, and flickering above the ripple as if the very sea had caught the conflagration and was on fire. Before this great mass of colour all other illuminations faded into nothing, the lights in the ships were lost, and even the glow of the town paled down before it. Twice was this great effect repeated, the display at the fort terminating with a prodigious flight of bombs and rockets, which alone, if *on duty* are correct, cost no less a sum than 25,000 f.

As the last rockets fell there was a moment of comparative darkness, and then, as if by magic, the fleet illuminated by blue lights at all their yards and mastheads, and at intervals along the bulwarks of all ships. The effect of this was inexpressibly beautiful; the crews of the vessels cheered, and from among the crowds of yachts rockets and blue lights were lit in all directions. Under this magnificent display the Queen re-embarked from the *Bretagne* in her state barge, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress in their state gondola, if it may be so called.

As these rowed slowly off, the French fleet again saluted, and there was a grandeur and sublimity about such a salute in the darkness that was wonderfully beautiful, and not a little terrible to boot. The flashes from the guns seemed of fearful length and brightness as they rushed out from the sides of the great vessels, darting from port to port with such blinding rapidity and glare that it seemed as if they were really blowing up. The roar that followed upon these accumulated discharges struck all at once, and, with one terrific, thundering crash, rumbled away as if to the very centre of the ground, and a dead silence and darkness succeeded that, after the light and uproar, appeared to be quite solemn by the contrast.

After a moment's pause the Royal yacht returned the compliment by lighting up with coloured fires—red at the bows, white amidships, and blue astern, the hues of the ensigns of the two nations, but which mingled into one most curious tone upon the sky above. The Emperor's barge accompanied her Majesty alongside the yacht, and then stood towards the shore. As he quitted, a magnificent flight of coloured rockets rose from the decks of the *Victoria and Albert*, and, bursting into thousands of colours of every hue, went floating slowly away to sea, a cloud of variegated fire.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN.

The Royal yacht got under way at twelve o'clock on Friday, and with her illustrious passenger sailed slowly out of the road of Cherbourg. Some time previously a farewell visit was paid by the Emperor and Empress, and subsequently from the deck of the *Bretagne* their Majesties waved a succession of adieux. The saluting was, if possible, more tremendous than ever, salvo after salvo pealing forth from the great guns, filling the whole atmosphere with dense smoke, and stilling the waters with their terrific concussion. Subsequently to the Queen's departure the Emperor reviewed the crews of one or two of the ships, and every movement of his Imperial Majesty was signalled by another salute. The day was very fine, and, the yachts being all decked in their gayest colours, the effect was no less striking than on the day of her Majesty's arrival.

The Royal steam-yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, having on board her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal household, arrived at Osborne about five o'clock in the afternoon. The squadron of war-steamers in attendance, headed by the *Royal Albert* (121), have in sight over the east end of the Isle of Wight shortly before six o'clock, and anchored at Spithead about an hour afterwards.

INAUGURATION OF THE NAPOLEON DOCK.

The second of the special celebrations of the fêtes of Cherbourg—the opening of the Great Basin, or Napoleon Dock, of the military port—took place on Saturday in the presence of the Emperor and an immense concourse of people. The weather was fine, and everything at the gates of the arsenal promised success; but one of those cross accidents that will spoil even Imperial fêtes had intervened between preparation and execution. The long-expected immersion, as a spectacle, was a total failure.

The water was to have been let into the excavation in a great and sudden rush through one of the two locks that connect this inner basin with the two smaller ones between it and the sea. The water, it was thought, was sufficiently controlled by a dam and caisson. The dam was constructed of earth inclosing a mine at its base: this should have kept the water at the level of the outside dock, while the caisson was floated away. The dam would then have been the only barrier between the vast, empty space and the external docks, and, finally, the sea itself. But, when the water was admitted up to the dam, either the flood was stronger or the barrier weaker than had been calculated. One end of it was washed away, the mine was destroyed, and it was too late to remedy the disaster. So the great coup of the day, the anticipated explosion, the sudden rush of the element, and its first dash and spread over the immense granite level were all lost. The actual ceremony of immersion, the subject of the longest official programme, was reduced to opening the sluices of another lock and admitting the external water in a volume equalling a millrace.

At ten o'clock crowds of spectators began to throng into the arsenal. It is seldom a public spectacle is given on so large a theatre; there was room enough for all, and to spare. The road to the basin runs between several of the massive buildings of the port—the anchor dépôt, the dépôt of chain cables, the steam-boiler factory, and other departments, either offices or *ateliers*. From the outer or south gate, which had been converted into a triumphal arch of flags and arms, the road was lined on the left by infantry, and a body of sailors doing soldiers' duty, with musket and bayonet, but in sailorly fashion, for the moment at least; probably they formed the front a little more rigidly when the Emperor arrived. To the right the line was kept by the workmen of the port, most of them in blouses. Between these no one could lose his way, as no straying from the path was permitted. Tickets of different colours had to be shown at a few points, which placed their holders to the positions ordained by the higher powers. The station allotted to the most distinguished persons, it was understood, was by no means the best; it was the north-west corner of the quay level, to the right of the ladies' gallery, which was itself to the right of the Imperial pavilion; another covered gallery to the left of this pavilion completed all the arrangements. The north end of the basin, like its western side, is cut into by slips for repairing vessels. There are four of them, and in the centre—a ship on each hand—stood the tent of the Imperial party. It fronted the basin, and was approached through a temporary triumphal arch, an exact imitation of a piece of ancient architecture ornamented with golden *fusées*, and the ciphers "N," and "E," or the two letters combined. On each side of the Emperor's position

was the place of the "most distinguished persons." But, as it is impossible to look down into a deep dock, over a hedge of humanity five or six deep, to say nothing of the soldiers in front to keep the public from breaking their necks over the precipice, some distinguished persons descended from their higher level into one of the building-slips of the western side (the eastern has none); it was possessed by bloused workmen and people of the class merely respectable, but it was the very best place for all that. It sloped downward, leaving all visible. To the left and above were the Emperor's pavilion and the ladies' galleries; below, the bottom of the dock, with the inauguration-stone awaiting the ceremony of laying—the last stone of the work instead of the first. Immediately opposite was the open mouth of the northern entrance, crossed some yards up it by that unlucky dam of earth, with the ruinous gap torn out of it by the rush of water that tested it too severely. Towering above from the next slip on the right was the splendid hull of the *Ville de Nantes*, looking ready to rush down to the still visible granite floor of the basin if a floating medium were not promptly supplied. Her stern galleries were crowded with officers and ladies.

The opposite shore, as the quays may almost be called, were bordered with a crowd of many colours—even the blouses give colour to a French crowd—which the numerous military uniforms brighten and vary still more. So distant were the people that they really looked small; but in such groups that if those behind pushed forward the front ranks would be swept into the gulf below, and there would be a *sinistre*, or calamity. There was a line of soldiers along each face of the dock, and the men were engaged all day in keeping back persons who seemed bent on suicide. When all were gathered thickly on the three quays (the fourth was select) there was an interval of an hour during which the multitude did little but gaze round the dock and into it, in expectation of the Em-



THE CHERBOURG FETES.—TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT CHERBOURG

peror and the promised immersion. At half-past twelve their Majesties, with a numerous staff and suite, arrived at the port. Cannon from all the forts announced their approach, gendarmes were seen trotting across the bridge beyond the broken dam, followed by the escort and a line of carriages. They soon arrived at the triumphal arch leading to the pavilion, around which were grouped all varieties of uniforms. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor and Empress entered it. Whatever the Emperor has to do in public he dispatches with most business-like celerity. Immediately after his arrival he descended the long wooden stairs that led down to the bottom of the dock. He had the Empress on his arm. They were followed by all the staff and the ladies in attendance, a very brilliant train. A group were formed round the inauguration-stone, under which were placed the usual coins and records, amid the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the public. The ceremony was soon over—all the ceremonies were very brief—and the Imperial party reascended. Now ought to have come the grand spectacle, the admission of the waters; the Emperor would have given the signal, the mine would have been fired, and in one mighty bound the destined tenant of this great work would have taken possession of it. But his actual entrance was more quiet, it was even humble; a subdued stream from a sluice, opened without noise, crept in and spread itself imperceptibly over the space. There was nothing more to be done, except the bestowal of a blessing on the work by the Bishop of Coutances, with the same state and attendance as at the inauguration of the railroad, and the same chanting and prayers. The Bishop and clergy were stationed on the quay, nearly under the stern of the *Ville de Nantes*. The ecclesiastical ceremony was much longer than the secular form that preceded it. At its conclusion the Emperor commenced a tour of all the workshops and departments of the port. The public dispersed, but of many the retreat was cut off, half



CAMEL JINGALLS.—(SEE PAGE 160.)



THE CHERBOURG FETES.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT CHERBOURG.

way out, by a line of gens-d'armes, and, alas! a bridge withdrawn, which said even more inexorably, "You can't pass here." A long circuit of the establishment through and round the fortified *enceinte*, and out of the western gate, increased the distance to the town to a plurality of miles.

In the evening the *Ville de Nantes* was launched, in the presence of the Emperor, amid salvos of artillery.

The day concluded with a ball given to the Emperor and Empress by the town of Cherbourg, for which 2500 invitations were issued, and more than twice that number of applications for tickets refused.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON I.

On Sunday, at eleven o'clock, their Majesties heard mass at the Trinity Church. They were received at the door by the Bishop of Coutances and his clergy, who offered them holy water and incense. After mass the Emperor and Empress, followed by the Imperial cortège, went to the Place Napoleon, where stands the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., which was to be inaugurated by the Emperor. Immediately on the arrival of their Majesties the veil which covered the statue fell, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon I.!" (sic), "Vive Napoleon III." At the same moment salutes of artillery were fired from all the vessels in the harbour and from the forts. Their Majesties took their seats in a richly-decorated tribune, which was erected in front of the station, and appeared to contemplate with lively satisfaction the magnificent panorama before them. The Emperor, perceiving around the statue several persons wearing the St. Helena medal, invited them all to advance to the foot of the tribune. These old relics of immortal phalanxes, who all carried in their hands crowns of immortelles, hastened to occupy the place pointed out to them, and saluted their Majesties with loud acclamations. As soon as silence was restored the Mayor of Cherbourg mounted the first steps of the tribune and addressed his Majesty as follows:—

Sire,—Cherbourg is, of all the towns in France, the one which owes most to the Empire. The history of its renovation is all comprised in the special decree of June 6, 1811, which your Majesty has ordered to be deposited in the pedestal of this statue. It is also from the Imperial era that dates the vigorous impulsion given to the prodigious works before which the imagination quails, and the importance of which can only be characterised by these memorable words:—"I had resolved to renew at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt. I had already made my pyramid in the sea, and I would also have had my Lake Moeris." Towards the boundaries of the horizon before us there rises majestically that pyramid, situated with its large basis in the midst of the waves, whose vain fury expires at its feet. An advanced sentinel, it closes and defends this magnificent harbour, in which our vessels find a friendly shelter in all weathers. Thanks to you, Sire, we have also now our Lake Moeris. But a few hours ago the sea, under the eyes of your Majesty, and amidst the plaudits of all France, rushed into that immense basin hewn in the solid rock, which seemed to defy every effort of human perseverance. But it was reserved for you, Sire, to complete the vast projects of this powerful founder of your dynasty, and it belonged to the town of Cherbourg—an honour which your Majesty has allowed it to claim—to raise as an imperishable monument of its gratitude a statue to its immortal benefactor. Henceforward, then, we may point with pride, here to the venerated image of the hero, there to the most gigantic work of ancient or modern times. Confounding in one and the same thought our souvenirs and the impressions of this moment, our unchangeable sentiments are summed up in this national cry—"Vive l'Empereur!"

The Emperor replied:—

Gentlemen,—In thanking you on my arrival at Cherbourg for your cordial address, I told you that it seemed to be my destiny to see accomplished by peace the great designs the Emperor conceived during war. And, in fact, not only the gigantic works which he conceived are now being accomplished, but, in the moral order of things, the principles which he sought to make prevail by arms are now triumphing by the simple effect of reason. For example, one of the questions for which he struggled more energetically than for anything else, the freedom of the seas, which secures the rights of neutrals, is now settled by common accord, so true is it that posterity ever takes upon itself to realise the ideas of a great man. But, while doing justice to the Emperor, we must not forget on this spot the persevering effort of the Governments which preceded and followed him. The first idea of the creation of the port of Cherbourg goes back, as you are aware, to the Monarch who created all our strong places, Louis XIV., seconded by the genius of Vauban. Louis XVI. actively continued his works. The head of my family gave them a decisive impulsion, and every succeeding Government has felt it a duty to go on. I thank the town of Cherbourg for having erected a statue to the Emperor in this place, in which he took so great an interest. You have desired to pay a compliment to one who, notwithstanding Continental wars, never lost sight of the importance of the navy. However, there is no reason why public opinion should take alarm because we are now inaugurating the military port and the statue of the Great Captain. The more powerful a nation is, the more it is respected; the stronger a Government is, the more moderate are its counsels and the more of justice is there in its resolves. Then, a Government does not risk the tranquillity of its country to gratify a vain pride, or to acquire an ephemeral popularity. A Government which is supported by the will of the masses is not the slave of any party, and only makes war when forced to do so in defence of the national honour or for the great interests of peoples. Let us, therefore, continue in peace to develop the various resources of France; let us invite foreigners to look at our works as friends and not as rivals; let us show them that a nation in which confidence and union prevail can resist the passion of an hour, and that, mistress of herself, she obeys only honour and reason.

This was the closing ceremony of the Cherbourg fêtes. The Imperial squadron, with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on board, left Cherbourg for Brest at three o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S YACHT PASSING THE NEEDLES.

On Thursday week the *Victoria and Albert*, on her way to Cherbourg, was seen from Cowes coming down the roads at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. The Royal standard was run up to the mast of the Royal Yacht Squadron-house, and the vessels in the roads soon followed the example. As the *Victoria and Albert* passed, with the standard of England flying from the main, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and the union jack at the mizen, all the flags were dipped in honour of the Sovereign.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the yacht came abreast of West Cowes Castle, and at this moment the *Medina* steamer, from Southampton, came alongside with a numerous party on board, who loudly cheered her Majesty as she passed. Her Majesty remained on deck, near the paddle-box, and gracefully acknowledged the salutations she received.

The Royal yacht then steamed up the Solent towards the Needles, the passing of which by the *Victoria and Albert* forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. The Trinity yacht was in attendance upon her Majesty.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT CHERBOURG.

The arch which forms the subject of our Engraving stood about a hundred yards behind the Imperial pavilion, near the new basin. It was of singular construction, being composed of plates of iron such as are used for the boilers of steamers, and was ornamented with every description of shipbuilding instrument and utensil. The cornice of the arch was ingeniously formed of ship lamps turned upside down, the frieze glittering with minute decorations of chisels and other carpenters' tools. A couple of enormous steam-screws decked the sides, huge anchors forming a species of alto-relievo on the front. Around this arch, and under its very grateful shelter from a scorching sun, a large assemblage of military and naval officers, native and foreign, and of civilians of every rank, had assembled about noon to await the arrival of the Emperor.

THE "PERA" LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS, WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON BOARD.

Not least in interest among the incidents connected with the Cherbourg fêtes was the proceeding thither of more than a hundred of the members of the House of Commons in the fine screw steamship the *Pera*. The clearing of this vessel from the docks at Southampton early on the morning of Wednesday week has been taken by our Artist as a fit subject for illustration.

Above one hundred sat down to dinner in the splendid saloon of the *Pera* on Tuesday night, and they formed a very pleasant party. The speeches were all on one side of the question, and there were no divisions. The Ayes had it all their own way. The only motions made were loyal and friendly toasts, which were carried unanimously, amid cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers. The house did not finally break up until midnight.

The *Pera* left the docks at an early hour on Wednesday morning for Cherbourg, where she arrived with her Parliamentary freight in safety about midday. The trip there and back was an exceedingly pleasant one.

The project for enabling the members of the House of Commons to be present on this great occasion, in a manner at once so efficacious and comfortable, originated with Captain Gosset, the popular Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. A committee of management was formed, which intrusted to Captain Gosset the task of making the necessary preparations. This gentleman communicated with all the members then in town.

The following is a correct list of the members who responded to the courteous invitation of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms:—

Ayrton, Mr. A. S.	Farquhar, Sir M.	Nicoll, Mr. D.
Baring, Mr. A. H.	Foley, Mr. J. H.	Norreys, Sir D. J.
Bass, Mr. M. T.	Fraser, Sir W.	Paull, Mr. H.
Bathurst, Mr. A.	French, Colonel	Pevensy, Viscount
Beach, Mr. W.	Goddard, Mr. A. L.	Philips, Mr. R. N.
Beercoft, Mr.	Greene, Mr. J.	Pritchard, Mr. J.
Bonham-Carter, Mr.	Gray, Captain	Puller, Mr. C. W. G.
Bramley-Moore, Mr.	Griffith, Mr. C. D.	Rawlinson, Sir H. C.
Buckley, General	Hall, General	Robertson, Mr. P.
Campbell, Mr. R. J. R.	Hankey, Mr. T.	Roebuck, Mr. J. A.
Carnac, Sir J. R.	Holland, Mr. E.	Roupell, Mr. W.
Child, Mr. S.	Hume, Mr. W. W. F.	Russell, Mr. H.
Cobbold, Mr. J. C.	Ingram, Mr. H.	Russell, Mr. A.
Codrington, General	Jackson, Mr. W.	Schneider, Mr. H. W.
Colebrooke, Sir T. E.	Kelly, Sir F.	Seymour, Mr. H. K.
Coningham, Mr. W.	Knox, Colonel	Somerville, Sir W.
Cowper, Rt. Hon. W. S.	Langston, Mr. J. H.	Sted, Mr. J.
Cubitt, Mr. Alderman	Levinge, Sir R.	Sullivan, Mr. M.
Denison, Hon. W. H. F.	Lindsay, Mr. W. S.	Thornhill, Mr. W. P.
Divett, Mr. E.	Lowther, Captain	Tite, Mr. W.
Ducane, Mr. C.	Luce, Mr. T.	Warren, Mr. S.
Duke, Sir J.	Lyall, Mr. G.	Watkins, Colonel L.
Dupré, Mr. C.	Macarthy, Mr. A.	Westhead, Mr. J. P. B.
Egerton, Mr. E. C.	Macartney, Mr. G.	White, Mr. J.
Elphinstone, Sir J.	McCann, Mr. J.	Wickham, Mr. H. W.
Evans, Mr. T. W.	Milnes, Mr. R. M.	Williams, Mr. W. F.
Esmonde, Captain	Mowbray, Rt. Hon. J. R.	Wyld, Mr. J.
Ewart, Mr. W.	Napier, Sir C.	
Fagan, Mr. W.		

The Earl of Sheffield and Lord Kingsale were also present; and the following officers of the House of Commons accompanied the members:—Rev. Mr. Drury, Chaplain of the House of Commons; Mr. Gosset, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. May, Clerk Assistant; Mr. Stone, Clerk of the House; Hon. G. Waldegrave, the Speaker's Secretary.

We have been favoured with a copy of a letter of thanks sent to the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for placing their magnificent steam-ship *Pera* at the disposal of the members of the House of Commons, which strikingly shows how much the members enjoyed their trip. The letter is as follows:—

House of Commons, 9th August, 1853.

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to express to you, at the request of the large party of members of the House of Commons who sailed last week in the *Pera* to Cherbourg, the sense they entertain of the liberality of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in placing at their disposal, on such a memorable occasion, that magnificent steam-ship, which attracted admiration from all who saw her in the French waters. There was but one feeling of satisfaction throughout the party at the complete comfort of the ship's arrangements and accommodation, and the courteous and cordial attentions of Captain Jameison, and every other officer of the *Pera*.

I beg, therefore, that you will convey this, I fear, imperfect expression of the feelings of that distinguished party to the directors and proprietors of the vessel with which so many pleasant and enduring recollections are henceforth associated in the minds of those on whose behalf I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Sir, your very faithful servant,

R. A. GOSSET, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

FINE ARTS.

A NEW MURILLO.—A new Murillo, new at least to England, has just been imported, and is now on view on the premises of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. It is one of those numerous pictures which found their way to Mexico from Spain at the time that colony was in the ascendant, and which have been gradually passing back to Europe since the commencement of the present century. It was formerly in the Monastery of the Carmelites in the city of Mexico, whence it was released some years back through the influence of Lord Cochrane. It then passed successively into the hands of Don Antonio Martinez, Ambassador to the Spanish Cortez in 1812; Don Francisco Vasquez, Archbishop of Mexico and Plenipotentiary of the Pope; and Don J. Lang, a merchant of Puebla, by whom it was consigned in 1853 to his correspondent, Mr. Dick, of Offenbach, near Frankfurt; who now transmits it to this country, we presume, with a view to finding a purchaser. There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the pedigree of the picture, nor, as we think, as to its authenticity. It is a large canvas, 6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 9 inches. The subject, that of "The Assumption of the Virgin," is somewhat similar in its treatment to that of the celebrated picture in the Paris Museum recently purchased for a fabulous price under the present Napoleonic regime. Though in splendour of colour and powerful chiaroscuro it does not come up to that great example, it is a very fine work, which a little judicious cleaning, with the aid of lining, would, we have no doubt, bring out with great effect. The composition is rich, and is deeply infused with the pure and devotional sentiment which we find in all Murillo's sacred subjects. The face of the Madonna beams with sublime ecstasy, despite its naturalistic character, and numberless cherubs form a guard of honour around her, some of them being but indistinctly discernible through the mists which gather in the distance, and, let us add, through somewhat opaque varnish.

"THE LAST SUPPER." By Leonardo da Vinci. Engraved on Wood by Frederick J. Smyth, from a Drawing by Thomas Scott.—We have here a work worthy of the great original, and highly creditable to the xylographic medium in which it has been produced. The engraving is of the exact size of the well-known print by Raphael Morgen; and such is the high skill and fine feeling displayed by the engraver, that it fairly rivals that esteemed version of Leonardo da Vinci's renowned chef-d'œuvre, not only in the faithful rendering of character and expression, but in the admirable translation of colour, and of the general chiaroscuro. The flesh texture is of exquisite delicacy, full of minute touches which will bear the closest inspection. This fine engraving is well adapted for framing, and is fully entitled to hold a place amongst the art-triumphs of the age.

THE BISHOP OF COUTANCES AT CHERBOURG.—Monseigneur Daniel, Bishop of Coutances, who presided over the religious ceremonial of the fêtes of last week at Cherbourg, is one of the most distinguished and remarkable prelates of the day in France. He has risen to his present high station by merit alone. He was for some years Provost of the College of Caen, and, after that, Inspector-General of Public Instruction; and, during his whole career, he has shown himself the staunch champion of education and enlightenment of every kind. He has himself written much and well. His school-books are popular from their practical utility; and in his other works, whether narrative or didactic, he displays elegance of style combined with taste and feeling. He is an eloquent and impressive preacher. Monseigneur Daniel obtained his mitre under the new Imperial régime, and he was one of the Bishops who assisted at the marriage of Napoleon III. His natural kindness of disposition, his courteous and agreeable manners, and his total freedom from all sectarian prejudice, rendered him just the person to add dignity and grace to a réunion where so many of different creeds and countries were assembled together.

A PAINTING BY RUBENS.—A Correspondent at Paris writes as follows:—"Rue St. Dominique, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, 9th August, 1853. Observing in your Paper of the 31st July a notice of a picture of Rubens, it may be interesting to some of your readers to be informed that there is now in London a small picture of the greatest beauty by that master, in the care of Mr. W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, who, no doubt, would be happy to show it to any amateur who might wish to see it. Independent of its merits as a painting, its history is of the greatest interest. It was painted for Marie de Medicis. Its subject, 'Marie de Medicis, et son Angel Guardian,' an autograph of Rubens attached to the picture stating this, it was in the Royal collections here, to the period of its coming into the possession of the Duc de Penthièvre, grandson of Louis XIV., who bequeathed it, together with his collection, to an infant (whom, I believe, he had adopted), who is still living, and who but very recently has parted with them. The picture was painted about 1630, when Rubens was employed by the Queen to paint the series of allegorical subjects now in the Louvre. The Duc de Penthièvre died in 1793.—C. LAWRENCE."

CAMEL JINGALLS.

JINGALLS, or small brass cannon, mounted upon camels, as represented in our Illustration, have been long used in the native armies of India. The artillery branch of the treacherous army of Scindiah, which joined the rebels under Nana Sahib at the critical point in the late contest between the loyal Rajah and the mutineers at Gwalior, included many of these small field-pieces, which, although almost useless when opposed to the means and appliances of modern warfare, possess the advantage of easy transport across country, or over bad roads. In India especially this quality is a very valuable one, the camel being able to carry his burden across nullahs and over portions of road torn away by mountain torrents in the rainy season, where no carriage of any description could venture.

The rider, who is also the artilleryman, works the gun from his seat on the shoulder of the camel, for which purpose he shifts his position, facing round towards the gun, and leaving the management of the camel to the benkendauze on foot, who turns the animal about as opportunities present themselves to induce the gunner to point his weapon, which works upon pivots giving it a vertical and horizontal movement. Although little reliance can be placed on this contrivance (as at present in use) for effective operation in actual engagement with an enemy, it is a question worth considering whether a little improvement would not make of good service a plan possessing a quality so important in India as speedy transport over difficult roads by means already in the country.

In the numerous festival processions of both Mussulmans and Hindoos, the camel jingall is in great request for increasing the noise apparently so indispensable on those occasions.

EARTHEN MOUND AT HAMPSTEAD.—(From a Correspondent).—In a field at Hampstead, about a quarter of a mile from Parliament-hill, in the direction of the Vale of Health, there is a singular memorial of considerable antiquity. It consists of a large mound of earth, surrounded by what has been a deep trench, but which is now partly filled up with earth. On the top of the mound, and planted in the form of a circle, are twelve or thirteen trees of a species of fir; these trees are very old, so much so, that one or two of them have fallen to the ground through decay. Can any antiquarian reader give any information as to the origin of this interesting relic of the past, or what it is intended to commemorate?

LOUIS PAULSEN,

THE BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYER.

THE practice of playing chess without seeing the board and men is of great antiquity. From the earliest times the inhabitants of India carried the art to considerable perfection; and, down to the period when Amerlane the Great named one of his sons Schachrokh, in honour of chess, blindfold-playing was highly valued, both as a mnemonic feat and as a favourite pastime. Great, however, as the achievements of the ancients were in this respect, they are, if we may judge by the records of them which have descended to us, completely eclipsed by the performances of modern times. In the year 970 a Greek named Tchelebi is related to have acquired high renown throughout the East for his skill in playing without the board against two persons at the same time. In 1266 a Saracen called Buzacca played in Florence three games simultaneously against some of the best Italian masters; two of these games he conducted by memory alone, for the third he had the aid of the board and men. Paolo Boi, of Syracuse, has the reputation of having played three games at once, all blindfold. Philidor, and in our time Kieseritzky and Harrwitz, have done the same. The subject of our engraving has, however, so far outdone all his predecessors in blindfold chess by his late incredible feat in playing ten games at the same time without sight of board and men, that their exploits in future will be forgotten, or remembered only as a foil to his immeasurably greater ones.

Louis Paulsen was born on the 15th of January, 1833, at Nassen-grund, in Lippe-Detmold, one of the smaller German principalities adjoining the kingdom of Hanover, where, as is well known, almost every peasant is a chessplayer. His father, Dr. Karl Paulsen, a graduate of the University of Göttingen, had in early life become tired of literary pursuits, and, having obtained a small farm in the country, lived there in quiet retirement. Partial to chess himself, he derived pleasure from teaching the game to his children. His eldest son began playing when ten years old; his second, when only eight; and his daughter at seven years of age was acquainted with the rudiments of the game. Louis, the youngest, was at the time a mere child; but the intense interest he manifested when watching the play of his brothers induced them to teach him the moves, and before he was seven years old he had contrived to checkmate all the amateurs of the neighbourhood, his own school teacher, the chess champion of Detmold, into the bargain.

About this period the news reached Lippe-Detmold (for intelligence of an artistic kind travels but slowly over the world) that there once lived a man named Philidor who had actually played more than one game of chess without the assistance of the board and men. Little Louis Paulsen was eager to ascertain how many moves he could remember in the same manner, and, after a few trials in which he played the moves on both sides by himself mentally, he announced to his friends and comrades that he was ready to play them one and all blindfold. The challenge was, of course, accepted, and the unseeing champion was victorious. Shortly after this circumstance compelled Louis Paulsen to abandon the practice of chess for some years. He stood first at school as a mathematician, and had made some progress in languages; but his father being unable to afford him the means of entering the university, although the high schools of Germany are cheap indeed compared with those of England, he accepted an appointment as under-steward to a large landowner in the vicinity of his home. In this occupation he continued some years, but, growing dissatisfied with his employment, he determined to emigrate to the United States, and, accordingly, at the latter end of 1854, Louis Paulsen and his elder brother sailed from Bremen, and, selecting a home in the Far West, established themselves as wholesale tobacco-merchants at Dubuque, Iowa. In America he resumed the practice of chess, and was not long in regaining his wonted facility. Few of his neighbours in the New World, however, were aware of his skill, and it was not until a votary of the game, who had met him in Minnesota, and was struck with his powers, mentioned his name to the amateurs of the Chicago Chess Club, that he became at all known. Some members of this society sent him an invitation, and under their patronage he gave in May, 1857, several exhibitions of his ability both in blindfold and in ordinary chessplaying. But he was still only locally known. At the end of that year the first American Chess Congress was held in New York, and to this Paulsen was a visitor, and inscribed his name as one of the competitors in the chief tourney. He entered the lists comparatively unknown, and lost in a galaxy of celebrated players, but, after playing four games blindfold at the same time against four of the chief amateurs of the United States, Mr. Paul Morphy, now on a visit to this country being one of his antagonists, he soon became the chief attraction of the assembly. A week afterwards, to the delight and astonishment of all present, he performed the unprecedented feat of conducting five games simultaneously without board and men, winning four of them, and making a drawn battle of the fifth. He shortly after returned to Dubuque, and in February of the present year he publicly played blindfold seven games at the same time, and won the whole. Finally, on the 10th of May, he played at Chicago, Illinois, ten games together, without seeing a chessboard, against ten strong opponents, winning nine and drawing the tenth. During this unexampled match, upwards of nine hundred and twenty moves were made, those considered must have been as many thousands; and not only did Paulsen never make the slightest error, but often during very intricate combinations he corrected the mistakes of his open-eyed adversaries. This is perhaps the most astounding feat of memory the world has ever heard of. It almost baffles conception, and the reader who is fond of physiological inquiry will be curious to know something more of the wonderful performer than our Engraving can supply. We gather from the American papers that Louis Paulsen "is in appearance tall and muscular; his face smooth, hair light,

(Continued on page 162.)

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Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
* Beware of Spurious Imitations.

COOL and Refreshing to the Head—a perfect Luxury.—The increasing demand for **OLDBRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA** proves its great value in replenishing the hair (if thin or bald), invigorating and preserving it if turning grey, and causing a beautiful lustre and curl. It produces whiskers, moustache, or eye-brows, and has the fame of more than thirty years. Sold wholesale and retail, at 3s. 6d., 4s., and 11s., by C. and A. Oldridge, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand).

FRED. LEWIS'S ELECTRIC OIL is an infallible Remedy for Restoring, Strengthening, and Beautifying the Hair. It is the greatest wonder of the age. When all others fail, try this. Sold by all respectable vendors of perfumery in the kingdom, in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Wholesale Agents in England, W. C. Goswami, 51, Fenchurch-street. Finsbury-avenue; for Scotland, Lorrimer and Moyes, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.—Fred. Lewis, Inventor and Proprietor, Dublin.

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTI- PRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces the gums, sweetens the breath, and prevents toothache. Price 2s. and 3s. 6d. Kimmel, 96, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

JAMES LEWIS'S CAPE JASMIN, distilled from the Flowers, is the most aristocratic perfume of the day. Price 2s. 6d.—66 Oxford-street, W., and Crystal Palace.

PESTACHIO NUT* TOILET POWDER imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also suppresses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration. 2s. 6d. a box, made only by PIERRE and LUBIN, 3, Wholesale Perfumers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

RIMMEL'S SAVON de l'IMPERATRICE, a new and elegant Soap, prepared from aromatic herbs, whitens and softens the hands, face, neck, &c., and produces a highly bene-ficial effect on the skin. Price 1s. per box of three cakes. Sold by Perfumers and Chemists.—Rimmel, 96, Strand, and Crystal Palace.

A FINE HEAD of HAIR guaranteed in six months by the use of **ELLIOTT'S GOLDEN MELANA.** This celebrated preparation is unfailing in its stimulating effects on the young and weak hairs, causing them to grow with vigour and rapidity, and the colouring material to ascend into the tubes where the hair is grey. Price 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s.—T. ELLIOTT, Hairdresser (first floor), 51, Fenchurch-street. Forwarded on receipt of postage stamps. T. E.'s Feather-weight Wigs, 41 11s.

GREY HAIR Restored to its Natural Colour, Neuralgia Cured by the Patent Magneto Combs, Hair and Flesh Brushes. Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Re-medy," by post for four stamps.—F. HERRING, 32, Basinghall-street. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

BENZINE COLAS CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from Gloves, Cloth, Carpets, &c. &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING—A GREAT BARGAIN.—For immediate Disposal, the property of a Gentleman leaving England, a SUPERB SUITE of FINE WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, equal in condition to new, consisting of a beautiful Cabinet, with glass-door, Six elegant Drawing room Chairs, in rich silk, a ditto Spring-stuffed Couch and two Easy-Chairs, en suite, two Fancy Chairs, Large Chimney Glass, in rich gilt frame, beautifully designed Chiffonier, fitted with lofty plate-glass back and doors and marble top, and a side table, on which stand a pair of vases and a clock; also, a very superior set of Dining and Bed Room Furniture, to be sold for half its cost. Price for the whole suite 48 Guineas. May be seen at LEWIN CRAWFORD and CO.'S, Upholsters, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, seven doors west of Sloane-square.

DINING-ROOM SUITE, finest mahogany, adapted for a large House or Mansion, late the property of a Nobleman, in good condition, to be sold for less than half the original cost, consisting of Twelve Handsome Chairs, in claret morocco, style of Louis XIV., Couch, and two Easy-Chairs to match, magnificent 5-foot Sideboard, elaborately carved and fitted with plate-glass back, a fine set of 5 by 14 Telescope Dining Tables, and a Dinner Carriage. To be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Scarsdale-street, Belgrave-square.

CITY v. WEST.—Note the Difference.—P. and S. KEYFUSE'S FURNITURE, PLATE-GLASS, and BED-DING WAREHOUSES, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, Finchbury-terrace, City-road, from their extensive who'sale and export trade are enabled to give retail purchasers an immense advantage in prices, and offer their unrivalled Drawing-room Suites—rosewood or walnut—for £10; also their 40 richly-gilt British Plate Chimney-glass, size 5 feet by 4 feet. Goods warranted, and exchanged if not approved. Illus-trated books and estimates sent post-free. N.E. Goods delivered free within 100 miles of London.

MAGNIFICENT BRUSSELS CARPETS 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

BEDSTEADS in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. The largest assortment in the world.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

CARPETS.—RICHARD WHYTOCK and CO., Carpet Manufacturers to the Queen, 9, George-street, Edin-burgh, would respectfully direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Scotland that they have this season bestowed par-ticular attention upon this branch of their business, which has so long been pre-eminently. Many of their "private patterns" have been put up with great consideration and study, presenting novelty in design and colouring, and offering a choice which they feel assured cannot be equaled by any first-class London house.
Cabinetmakers, Upholsters, Carvers and Gilders, &c.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED- STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany Birch, Walnut-tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers 196 Tottenham-court-road W.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM'S BURTON'S.—He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent locking, from 12s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £23 13s. 6d. to £20.
Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London. Established 1820.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass vases. Price 21s., including a Cocoon Mattress. Fibre Mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.
Thomas Treloar, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES, £2 2s. complete, best quality; the selection of patterns the choicest in the trade. Breakfast, dessert, and tea services, at the lowest prices. Table Glasses in the newest designs. Excellent Cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per doz.—GARDNERS', 433 and 63, Strand. Engravings free by post.

GARDNERS' LAMPS for INDIA, 50s. each, complete, proved to be the most perfect for burning under the punkah ever invented. Several thousand patterns to select from. Gardners' (by appointment to the Queen), 433, Strand, Charing-cross, and 3 and 4, Duncannon-street. Established 106 years.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST ARTICLES, at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Ware-house. Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List free by post.—DEANE and CO. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES are con-structed of strong wrought iron, and the detector locks which secure them are gunpowder-proof. Detector locks, street-door latch, and iron safe boxes. Full illustration of the same sent on application.—Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAM-BULATORS? T. TROTMAN'S New Patent Safety Folding and First-Class Perambulators of all kinds.—Patentee and Maker, High-st

(Continued from page 160.)

eyes grey, compact facial muscles, and a head of prodigious size. His head is the largest of any man in the United States. In temper he is modest, placid, and reserved to a fault. He is very abstemious,



SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB.—(SEE PAGE 156.)

using no other stimulant than strong coffee and soda-water, of which he partakes freely during play." He is further described as performing his marvellous feats with the greatest ease and without experiencing headache or uneasiness of any kind. He has frequently assured his friends that he can play better without the board than with it, and expresses his belief that if he could find as many different openings—for it is his policy to take the move in every instance, and to diversify the games as much as possible—he could almost as easily play twenty games at a time in this manner as he has played ten.

SOYER'S BARRACK COOKING APPARATUS.

THE above kitchen was opened by the late much-lamented chef de cuisine, Alexis Soyer, on the morning of July 28.

The purpose of the kitchen, as will be seen, is to give a greater variety in the food of the soldier, as this stove will roast, bake, broil, fry, boil, and stew, at the same time effecting an immense saving in fuel; while its chief merit is simplicity, combined with economy. It is capable of cooking a dinner either for one man or a battalion, and, had not poor Soyer been cut off so suddenly, his intention was to have practically demonstrated its superiority over other stoves by preparing the rations of 700 soldiers in the presence of the military authorities; however, we are glad to learn that there is every probability of M. Soyer's views being effectually carried out by gentlemen who have been closely and intimately connected with the chef in matters of business.

M. ALEXIS SOYER

M. SOYER was born at Meaux-en-Brie, France, in the year 1808, and was sent to a monastic seminary in his native town, having as his tutor the Grand Vicar, who was also his uncle, but, finding that he had no vocation for a religious life, he left the establishment, and went to Paris, where he was apprenticed to Douix, the celebrated chef de cuisine who "reigned" in the time of Charles X. Having served his time, on the invitation of his brother, cook to the late Duke of Cambridge, he came to England in the year 1831, and has since taken up his abode in this country, eventually arriving at a position as second to none in his difficult art. His endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the starving Irish during the time of the famine in that country were highly successful; but poor Soyer only got naked thanks; indeed, he was out of pocket by the transaction. His next public essay was his visit to the Crimea, where, as is well



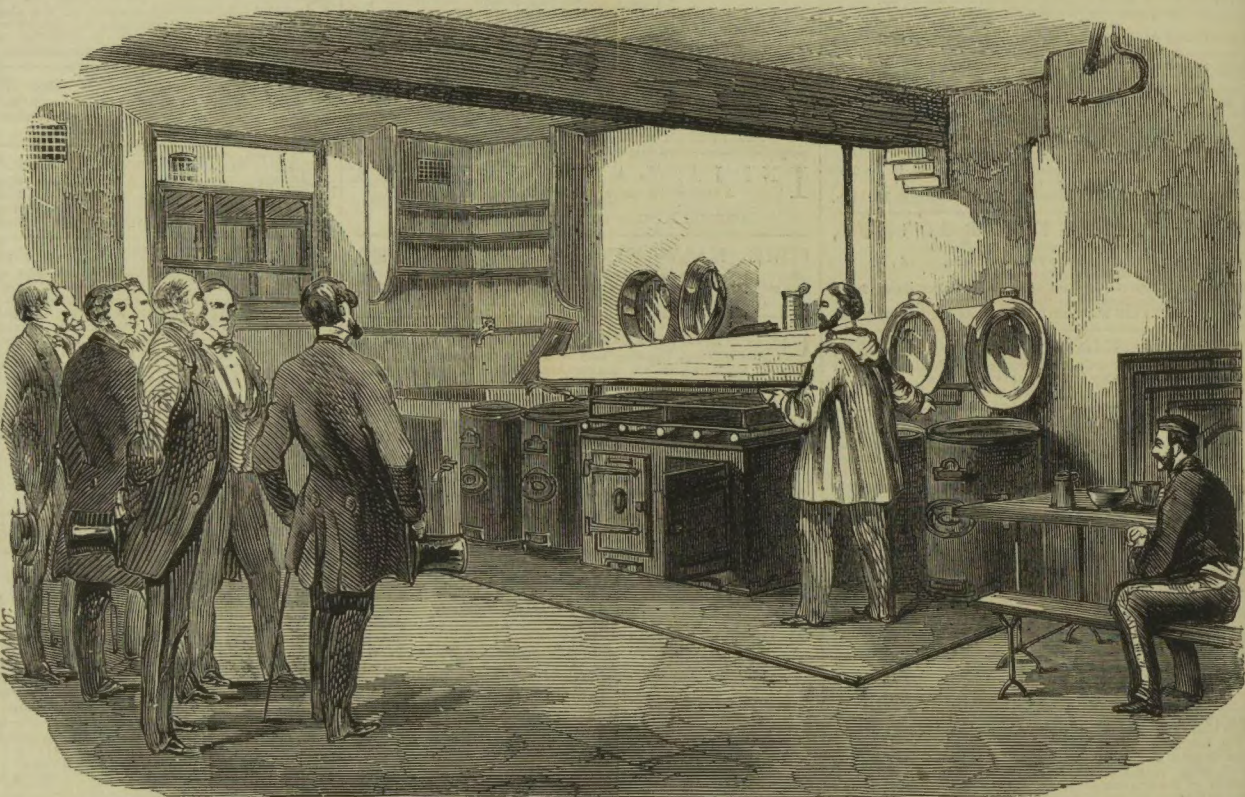
LOUIS PAULSEN, THE AMERICAN CHESSPLAYER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HESLER, OF CHICAGO, U.S.

known, he effected an immense amount of good in improving the dietary of the army. M. Soyer, at the time of his death, was busily engaged in improving the dietary of military hospitals, Govern-



THE LATE ALEXIS SOYER.

ment emigrants, and the army. There can be no doubt that the seeds of his malady were sown in the Crimea, as ever since he has



SOYER'S BARRACK COOKING APPARATUS.



BRAY'S TRACTION-ENGINE.

been ailing, and an overtaxed mind has thus prematurely brought to the grave a man whom the world could ill afford to lose. M. Soyer died, on Thursday week, at his residence in St. John's Wood. For further information we refer our readers to a biography of Soyer, by his secretary, Mr. Warren, to be published in a few days.

BRAY'S TRACTION-ENGINE.

On Thursday, July 29, an experiment was made in the Westminster-road, and witnessed by thousands of spectators, who seemed much interested and astonished on seeing a steam-engine traversing the streets of London. The machine was steered by a person who stood in front, and handled a wheel about the size and appearance of those used in our river steam-boats, but made of metal. Two other men were at the end of the engine, one acting as stoker, and his companion assisting at a kind of break when it was necessary to turn. This was all the manual aid required for its progress. Attached was a truck, or platform, on wheels, loaded with heavy packages of several tons weight, and thus proceeded from the manufactory of Maudslay and Field along the Westminster-road to their wharf close to Westminster-bridge, the entrance to which is in the Belvidere-road, and here it was guided round with the utmost ease, and without a moment's delay.

The engine is the invention of a gentleman named Bray, who has obtained a patent. It is adapted to travel up hill or down, and its speed may be increased at pleasure. On this occasion it went through the throng of carriages and people at a walking pace, and it was several times stopped and then set in motion, showing it to be perfectly safe and under control.

The extent to which this new application of steam power may be made available cannot at present be determined, but, in the case of the engineers who have matured its construction, its use has been practically demonstrated. Those immense masses of ironwork produced in the workshops of Maudslay and Field, gigantic boilers and other machinery weighing many tons, when required to be removed, being placed on trucks, had to be drawn by ten, twelve, fourteen, and sometimes sixteen horses. Now, here is a motive force, occupying no more room than a van or a common omnibus, performing the same work with an economy of space most desirable in crowded thoroughfares, and doubtless with a great saving, as between the animal and the machine.

The time may soon arrive when this invention may be used for carrying passengers in our streets, for drawing heavily-laden carts or waggons on the highway or dragging ploughs in the fields, and for performing other necessary and important services which no animal force could sustain or accomplish. Let us see, then, what result will follow the journey of the iron steed who did his task so well and so easily on the 29th of July, 1858.

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